

Prosperity Lake a dam site close to campus

By ROSE SPERANDIO
Managing Editor

At a time when financing for many water projects across the United States has "gone down the drain," the dam and reservoir project planned for Center Creek in Jasper County has "prospered". While the name may not have had anything to do with it, the Prosperity Dam and Lake is now in Phase I of pre-construction planning.

First studied as part of a Crops of Engineers survey authorized in 1964 by the Public Works Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, the project is designed to provide

for flood control, municipal and industrial water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife in the area.

Prosperity Dam is planned to be built approximately four miles southwest of Carthage, on Center Creek in Jasper County. A rolled earth embankment is to be built, with a gated concrete valley spillway and two concrete non-overflow sections. A pipe for low flow releases is planned, and the overall length of the dam will be approximately 3,700 feet, rising about 80 feet above the valley floor.

THE SIZE of the lake will be approximately 1,880 acres, with flood

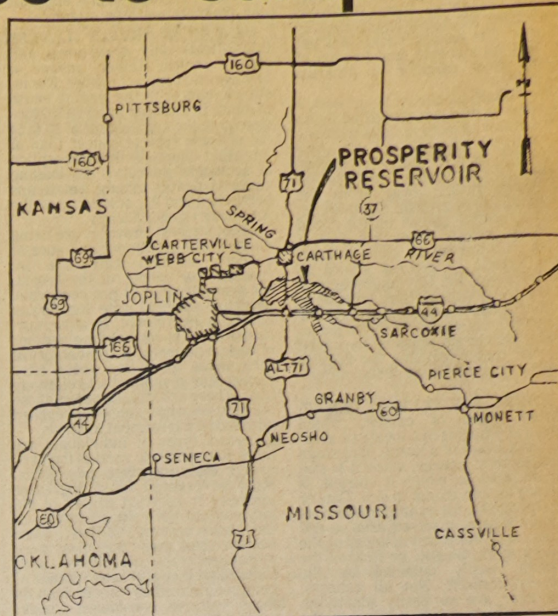
control storage for 42,000 acre-feet of water. Surface acreage at the top of the flood control pool will be about 3,260 acres.

Much opposition has been raised as to location and construction of the Prosperity Lake. Many residents of the effected area are, understandably, reluctant to give up their homes to the project. Area highways would also be affected. The level of Alternate Highway 71 south of Carthage would have to be raised in some places and new bridges would have to be constructed.

Problems in funding have also been raised. Total cost of con-

struction of the dam will be approximately \$31,900,000. Sources other than the federal government would be responsible for almost \$13 million. Use of the lake as a water supply for area municipalities is planned to take care of most of that cost. However, Joplin cannot be committed to purchase water from the lake, since the city's water supply is handled by a private franchise. Rural water districts would be formed in other parts of the area for local water supply and irrigation, using water from the reservoir.

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Honest mistake:

Wiring problem delays move into new classroom building



PROBLEMS WITH APPROVAL of electrical wiring in the new educational-psychology building have delayed use of the structure. Administration officials are un-

certain as to how long it will be before problems are resolved and teachers will begin the move into their new offices and classrooms.

Final approval of the new education-psychology building rests on revision of a large part of the electrical wiring, according to Dr. Paul Shipman, vice-president for business affairs at Missouri Southern.

"Teachers would have been moving in within the next few weeks, but a problem has arisen with some of the electrical work. Some of the wiring needs to be changed and that problem hasn't been resolved," he stated.

THE PROBLEM IS that while the wiring meets state specifications, it fails to meet the original bid specifications.

"We had a meeting with a representative of the contractor to try to resolve the problem," said Shipman, "and he will probably have to make some wiring revisions."

"It was an honest error," Shipman emphasized, "and they plan to correct it."

"We haven't heard from the contractor directly so it's hard to say what he will or will not do," Shipman said, explaining that changing the wiring would involve pulling out many of the ceiling tiles in the building.

"I don't think it involves all the wiring but it involves a pretty good part of it," he stated.

SHIPMAN NOTED THAT the problems surfaced on an inspection of the building. New buildings are inspected to correct minor details, such as the fit of ceiling tiles and corners and the quality of the painting.

Shipman doesn't know if the college will have to meet with the electrical contractor. Currently Allgeier-Martin and Associates, the architects for the building, have been the go-between the college and Allen Electric. Allgeier-Martin, however, is responsible for seeing that bid specifications are met.

Shipman concluded, "It was apparently an honest mistake. There might be a question of interpretation, although that doesn't seem very likely. Basically it's a real fine building."

Briefly Charted

Navy team . . .

A Naval Reserve information team will be in the College Union Monday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. to talk to ex-Navy and veterans from other branches of the service about their benefits and the role they can play in the newly restructured Naval Reserve known as "Project Readiness." The same team was in the Union

yesterday (Thursday). Although many rates in the Naval Reserve are closed, there is a continuing need for OS, BT, BM, SN, FN, RM, GMT and SM ratings as well as all air rates and most SeaBee ratings. Further information may be obtained by calling the Naval Reserve Center, 623-4287.

Insurance . . .

An optional accident and sickness insurance program is being made available to all students at Southern this fall. The program is more comprehensive than one offered in past years. All persons who register for attendance at

Southern, both full-time and part-time, and their dependents are eligible for the insurance. Persons desiring additional information should contact the office of student affairs, on the first floor of Hearnes Hall.

Chess club . . .

The MSSC Chess Club will start its annual chess tournament Monday. The tournament will be a Ten Round Swiss ending on December 16.

Anyone affiliated with MSSC may enter the tournament. The entry fee will be \$1.50. Trophies will be awarded for the first three places.

The Chess Club will hold its weekly meetings at 12 noon on Wednesdays in the TV lounge of the Union. Anyone interested in entering the tournament may come to the chess meetings or contact Dr. Charles S. Allen in the Math Department (Office-S-212).

Sci-fi club . . .

Science fiction is the focal point for a new club being formed on campus.

Among tentative activities are lectures by professors, seminars, discussions of sci-

ence fiction books, movies and occurrences.

Students and faculty members are invited to join. Meeting times will be posted on campus.

Mock U.N. council set Oct. 19

Plans are underway for the annual United Nations Mock Security Council, sponsored by the Council on International Relations and United Nations Affairs here on campus. Scheduled date for the affair is October 19.

Involving high school students in an imitation high level conference of 11 nations, the mock Security Council is an annual event, designed to give students a better understanding of the United Nations Assembly. Area schools are invited to attend, and are assigned a nation, of which they are considered representatives during the course of the meeting.

Dr. Robert Markman, one of the

sponsors of the group, expressed the need for more members this year. "Right now," stated Markman, "we're looking for people to recruit area high schools for his mock Security Council. We've had a big turnover in membership, with few upper classmen returning. We definitely are looking for new members."

CIRUNA, according to Markman, is not a group limited only to history majors. Explained the professor, "Anyone can join. It's not only for those interested in history, although I do encourage history majors to join."

Markman went on the name the various fields CIRUNA covers. "It's

also interesting for debaters. Education and psychology majors have a chance to study role playing here, which is what we do when we portray countries," stated the history professor.

During the second semester, CIRUNA holds a history conference, in which high school students are again invited back to Southern's campus, this time to re-enact some moment in history considered important by members of the organization.

CIRUNA, sponsored by both Markman and Annetta St. Clair, assistant professor of political science, meets every Tuesday at 12:15 p.m. in dining room C at the College Union.

Some die with cancer; how do you live with it?

By LIZ DeMERICE

Pain, anger, frustration and a heightened appreciation of life are all part of learning to live with cancer. For Lucille Dinges, assistant professor of English, the struggle began almost a year and a half ago.

"During spring semester of 1976 I went to the doctor, well just the next Monday after graduation, and on Friday I had a radical mastectomy."

Like many others with breast cancer, she had discovered a lump.

"I was in the shower, I was late. I didn't take a washcloth or didn't have it in there, so I just soaped up my hand. Going up the side of my breast I thought I felt something there, with a washcloth I couldn't, but with my bare hand... I thought there was something there that wasn't in the other breast and it scared me at first. Then I thought, 'well, I'll wait and see if it goes away. Maybe it's just nothing to worry about.' It persisted and also got kind of itchy and the skin texture changed. I knew it was something."

BUT SHE PUT OFF going to see her doctor.

"It was so close to the time school would be out I decided I'd wait till graduation. Finals were coming up and I thought 'what would a couple of weeks matter?' I discovered quite a bit, because cancer can grow very fast. It had gotten beyond

the breast, into the lymph nodes and, obviously, already into the bloodstream since I had a recurrence of it in February."

At that time doctors discovered a spinal tumor and brain lesion, and before she could begin chemotherapy her ribs metastasized.

"The mastectomy was followed by cobalt treatment because it did involve the lymph glands and they felt they needed further procedure beyond the surgery, as a precautionary measure. I had 15 sessions of cobalt, one daily every day for five days, two days rest, then—for three weeks in other words. Then I had monthly checkups, chest x-rays, and breast examinations for the first year following surgery."

"But then in February, my back began to bother me. I had a bone scan done and other tests that showed the spinal tumor and brain lesion. That was followed by another 15 sessions of cobalt to give me some relief from the pain before they started the chemotherapy."

"That was followed by further surgery in April—a total hysterectomy. They call it hormonal balance. It prevents the production of estrogen which stimulates, as I understand it, the cancer cells."

"I get my chemotherapy now on an outpatient basis every two weeks. Two drugs I take orally, two drugs I get by intravenous in-

jections, and I also need to take blood tests every two weeks."

BUT THE FACTS DON'T tell what it feels like to lose a breast.

"I had consulted a gynecologist first and I think he was very suspicious, simply from the examination. He asked me if I knew a surgeon, I said I did not. He said I needed a biopsy. He immediately called the surgeon—I saw him the same morning. The surgeon told me he would do the biopsy two days later but he told me at the time to prepare myself that it would be cancer."

"I wasn't alone—at least for the first two days. When I went into surgery I didn't know if I'd have the mastectomy or not, I didn't know until I came out of the anesthetic that the breast had been removed, and with the radical they remove all the chest muscles."

"I think as long as my family was around I was alright. My sister

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An explanation . . .

Personal accounts of struggles with cancer are never pleasant reading, and such accounts in this edition of The Chart are neither intended to "sensationalize" nor intrude on the privacy of individuals involved. Rather the stories attempt to help bring "home" to readers the meaning of the word "cancer."

For those who have not had a loved one afflicted with the disease, perhaps new insights will be offered. For those who have had the deeply personal encounters, perhaps the stories will merely offer the realization that others face the disease today and often must battle it alone.

By MELANIE MORGAN
Chart Staff Writer

"Everytime I open my mouth, I'm aware of my cancer. It took me a year to say the word cancer."

Grace Mitchell, an English professor at Southern, had what is called a Hemilaryngectomy. That's a type of surgery to remove one half of the vocal chords in order to quell a growing cancer. She's had four operations, and 30 cobalt treatments, and has been involved in a cancer research project designed to help cancer victims deal with the social responsibility of cancer. Cancer is a word that strikes fear into everyone's heart—and often kills—but not necessarily so.

Grace Mitchell is an attractive woman. She has graying black hair, green eyes, and on this particular day wore a pink dress with a modish scarf tied around her neck to hide the surgical scars.

She says she tells her classes at the beginning of the semester about

her cancer, and that's why she has difficulty speaking.

"My class and I occasionally forget about my cancer. That's when we get really wound up in what's going on. I've always been a gregarious person. But now I limit my gregariousness to small groups."

"Thank God, my doctor made me go back to work. First semester that I came back I met my classes and refused to take the pink cards. I told them about the cancer, and if they couldn't handle it, they could drop. An absolutely adorable student came up to me and turned in her pink card and said how lucky she was to have me as her teacher."

Mrs. Mitchell said she first realized something was wrong with her physically when she couldn't whistle.

"I know this sounds silly, but I've never been able to sing. So I went around the house whistling, cleaning up and doing various chores. One day I just couldn't whistle. But I didn't do anything about it."

ASKED WHEN SHE did do something about it, Mrs. Mitchell said, "My son was a player here at Southern... I attended every game he played. I was a great cheerleader, yelling my lungs out for the team. I used to be a

cheerleader in high school. At any rate, on Saturday, I woke up with laryngitis. I just kept getting sicker and sicker, and I didn't ever turn on the radio to listen to the game. That particular game my son played the whole way through, and when he came home and found me in bed and found I hadn't listened, he knew I was really sick. I called the doctor immediately and checked me into the hospital that day."

"The doctor here in Joplin diagnosed my cancer as laryngitis. It wasn't, of course, but it wasn't until I saw a specialist in North Carolina that I found out what was the matter with me."

The first operation followed, as did the cobalt treatments. During this period of time, Grace Mitchell says she had more than her share of being sequestered with other cancer patients and finally got permission to get away from it all, going swimming and walking on the beach.

Living, or dying, with cancer is something that a lot of people who have the disease won't allow themselves to think about—at least, very much. When she realized that the cancer had returned and it was malignant, Grace Mitchell says that what bothers her now is trivia.

"Trivia bothers me more now than it ever has... Each day is a day I can prove that I can compete with normal people. I feel a strong sense

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Fear may be key

'Cancer' and 'death' go hand in hand for most

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Chart Staff Reporter

Cancer. The very word strikes an ominous tone. To most people, the terms cancer and death go hand in hand. Perhaps this attitude stems from the fact that few, if any, people, reaching their maturity, have been left totally unscathed by cancer. The disease strikes one out of every four people, and two out of every three families in America alone.

By definition, cancer is, in short, a number of diseases identified by an uncommon growth of cells with one common characteristic—the capacity to kill. These cancerous cells will eventually, if not treated in time, break away from the original site of growth, and move into the lymph canals or the blood vessels, where whole colonies of such cells are set up. Once colonies are formed (a process known as metastasis), the tiny units begin to grow by dividing, thus forming a tumor. Food normally meant for the healthy cells surrounding the potentially cancerous mass is consumed by the tumor, causing the regular cells to eventually die of starvation.

THERE ARE AT LEAST TEN different types of cancer, which generally begins in a localized area, on the surface of a tissue. This stage of growth of cancer, when it is still in the area in which it started, is known as carcinoma in situ. Cancer of the mouth, for example, starts as either a sore, a raised area, a red area, or a lump or thickness of the cheek, gum, tongue, or floor of the mouth, easily detected by the patient himself. Not all cancers, however, are so easily identified. Lung cancer, leading killer of the cancer diseases, is a "silent disease" at least in the early stages. Difficulty in detection of this particular illness makes it all the more deadly. Chest x-rays usually cannot detect lung cancer in its earliest stages of growth, and, by the time the cancer is discovered, it is usually too far advanced for surgery to be of any help. In most cases, by the time the symptoms are recognized, there is only a seven per cent chance of cure. For this reason, doctors contend that prevention, a complete withdrawal from lung cancer-producing items, is the only effective way to reduce the lung cancer death rate.

According to the statistics compiled by the American Cancer Society, it has been estimated that more residents of Missouri will die of lung cancer in 1977 than of any other type of cancer.

Other statistics provided by the American Cancer Society show cancer as the number two leading cause of death, ranking second only to diseases of the heart. According to the same figures, more men die of cancer than women, although more women contract cancer. Part of the reason behind this fact is that lung cancer is the number one site of cancer deaths among men, while the

major cause of death in cancer related diseases for women is cancer located in the breast. Cancer of the breast is generally more localized, and easier to detect, by means of self examination and medical check-ups, than is lung cancer, the more secretive ailment.

CANCER IS NOT AN ILLNESS that affects only great-aunts and elderly uncles. Rather, anyone of any age can contract cancer. For instance, cancer is the leading cause of death in children aged 1-15. More women in the age bracket of 30 to 54 die of some type of cancer than of any other illness. With the exception of accidents, cancer is the leading cause of deaths among Americans between 1 and 35, according to the American Cancer Society.

Great strides, however, are being made in the treatment and cure of cancer. Survival rate has increased for cancers of the breast, for example, it is 84 per cent while potential survival rate for larynx cancer is 79 per cent. In other words, statistics show that for a number of cancer patients, the probability of their being alive five years after cancer was diagnosed is relatively high. There are still, however, those individuals who cannot be reached with modern treatment methods.

Certain types of individuals are more susceptible to various forms of cancer than are other individuals. Men, for example, have a greater tendency to contract cancer of the larynx than do women. Cancer of the colon-rectum strikes more women than men. Societies more advanced in nutrition and technology face a greater chance of being victimized by cancer than those cultures considered "backward." There are few incidences of cancer of the mouth in Alaska, and the risk of skin cancer is highest for farmers, sailors, or any other person whose occupation requires frequent overexposure to the sun.

The list goes on. With all the data and information about "high risk groups" and "mortality rate for all cancer sites," by state, in 1977, there really is little known about cancer, what causes it, what effectively stops it. It is known that cigarette smoking causes 80 per cent of all lung cancer cases, and a prime factor in skin cancer is overexposure to the rays of the sun.

Preventive measures may be taken to avoid skin and lung cancer (watch exposure time in the sun; don't smoke), but for the causes of most other forms of cancer, doctors and clinical researchers draw a big blank. In some rare instances, heredity is named as the reason a person cannot stave off carcinogens (cancer-producing agents), such as asbestos, arsenic, nickel, and benzene, to name a few. In treatment, there are three ways a patient can be cured of cancer. These cures include surgery and/or radiation, and chemotherapy, or the use of drugs to combat the disease. All of the methods are means of removing cancerous cells. Each individual

case, however, is different, and might employ one or all three modes of removal. In certain instances, none of these processes will completely destroy diseased cells, but they may halt further growth.

ONE OUT OF EVERY SIX deaths in America is caused by cancer. The rate of cancer incidents is rising, partly because more people are living to the age where cancer occurs more frequently. At the current rate, fifty million Americans alive now will get cancer. In the same vein, considering past rates, a number of over three million Americans are estimated to die of cancer during the 1970's.

But the rates don't have to be that high. Through early detection and proper treatment, the current one of every three people cured of cancer could become one out of every two, according to predictions of one leading cancer specialist. Safeguards against cancer include annual check-ups, performed by a qualified physician. Such an examination should include procto tests (an examination of the first ten inches of the rectum and colon), along with a pap test for women. In this way, physicians can test for an cancerous tendencies in the colon-rectum area, and the uterus.

There are other means of early detection. Dentists can check for

lesions in the mouth, and it takes only a few minutes every month for women to examine their breasts for lumps or abnormal growths. Avoiding overexposure to the sun is a sure-fire way to avoid many types of skin cancer, and avoiding cigarettes and smoke reduces the chances of acquiring lung cancer.

Cancer is not a pretty word. Accompanying a disease of this scope are countless friends and relatives who attach a certain kind of stigma to cancer. Contrary to popular belief, however, studies have shown that cancer is not contagious; it cannot be passed from person to person like a cold.

Cancer death rates could be reduced with early detection, which requires that a person admit that there is something wrong. Lack of communication between doctor and patient contributes to the cancer death rates.

Doctors are trained to care for the diseased, but if the diseased don't report any abnormal occurrences, nothing can be done.

Early detection and proper treatment. It is with these two actions that the imaginary bond between "cancer" and "death" can be broken.



Miss Dinges describes her illness

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stayed for a few days and a niece came up and sat with me—because my arm was tied down for awhile and for the first few days I couldn't feed myself or anything. So there were people around me.

"But I think the first time I was alone I kind of broke down. It all crashed in on me—that had happened. I had a good cry and after that I just adjusted to it.

"I seemed to snap back quickly. I was told to start using the arm even when I was in the hospital. I was told to get out of bed and start walking. I was walking three miles a day around the hospital corridors by the time I got dismissed and was getting my strength back. When I got home I had to follow a program of exercises—some of them excruciatingly painful—because unless I did the arm would tighten up.

"I had to do dumb little exercises that I thought were boring and so soon as I got finished with the cobalt sessions and my skin healed a little bit, I got permission to go out swimming and I found that swimming was the best exercise by far for getting my arm back in shape.

"After the burning skin caused by radiation healed, I got fitted with a prosthesis and this isn't just cosmetic. It's balanced and weighted. One of the things I had to learn to do was not to throw one shoulder higher than the other, because I do get off balance. So the prosthesis helps me, not only in terms of looking well in my clothing...but also in terms of balance. It makes me feel better."

ALTHOUGH MOST PEOPLE cannot tell a woman has had a mastectomy, the cancer victim is always conscious of appearance.

"Sometimes it bothers me, I feel strange, I look awkward. In some ways I'm lucky...from a cosmetic point of view it's a nice neat scar all the way across my chest, but it does look odd.

"It bothers me to see one breast and just nothing on the other side....

"There are times when I feel a sense of mutilation but I try not to dwell on it because I just depress myself."

Depression can be a major problem with cancer patients, and can even affect the outcome of the treatment.

"My doctor worried about that, he constantly asked me if I was fighting depression. I told him I really haven't been depressed. In some ways, oddly enough, the whole thing has given me a new insight on life. Everything is a little more precious.

"I'm aware that I'm fighting a battle that I may or may not win. With a recurrence within nine months certainly statistics aren't in my favor, but for that very reason, I rearranged priorities a little bit. I'm less inclined to put so much of my time in things I don't want to do.

"It always seemed like you had a lot of life ahead of you and so you could waste it a little bit. I'm less willing to do that now. My time is more precious. I'm trying to do things that I want to do instead of just drifting and in some ways it's made life a little better for me, as odd and as paradoxical as that may seem."

FAMILY AND FRIENDS are important as sources of support.

"My family has been supportive, even though they aren't in the immediate area. My brothers call me and one told me to call collect if I wanted to talk. Ma Bell has profited from my illness—my phone bill looks like the national debt...I take little trips that way, since I haven't been able to get out of town.

"I was told I'd have all kinds of things happen as a result of the treatment. I was told to get a wig because I would lose my hair—I still have it. I was told I would probably get nauseated each time I got my injections and so far I've tolerated the drugs beautifully. I've never been sick.

"About the only by-product is that I get periods of exhaustion when I'm so tired I don't know what

to do and that bothers me because I have things I have to do. Sometimes I've got paperwork that's staring me in the face and I see the days go by and I know my students want their papers back—but they have been tremendously cooperative.

"I've discussed it with my students. I tell them the first day of school that I'm not going to mention it anymore, but don't bug me about papers—I'll get them back as quickly as I can. I can't tell you how great my students have been."

Different people, of course, react differently to someone with cancer.

"The cards, the visits, and the telephone calls from my students, from faculty members, were a great morale booster. Some people I expected to hear from, who I thought were friends and who were solicitous—never a word from them.

"Some seemed to avoid me and I felt that maybe it was simply out of a fear of how I might react to it...Very often, people don't know how to react or what to say to someone who has cancer. Sometimes they're so afraid of it that they project their own fears to somebody else. They think you're going to fall apart when, in reality, it might be the way they're going to react to the knowledge of the disease.

"Most people have been thoroughly surprised I look so well. They welcomed me back. They think I look great. I don't know what they expect, but it seems to be a pleasant surprise to them and at the same time I get a sense that they are pleased, rather than pitying my condition."

LIFESTYLES ARE MODIFIED under the threats of such a serious disease and priorities are shifted.

"Of course there are some things I haven't any control over—I still have to grade my papers—and prepare my lessons and I've got to support myself....I've just determined that I'm not going to waste time doing things I don't want to do.

"I just kind of postponed some of the living I wanted to do. There always seemed to be time after you finished school, and now I want to do some of those things now, because the future does seem more uncertain. The future is uncertain for all of us, but I'm more aware of it—it's brought home to me every day. I want to do some of the things I've put off doing.

"Sometimes I get a little low. I think anybody does that though whether you have cancer or not. I try not to ever get into a mood of self-pity. Sometimes I've felt anger, frustration, sometimes even a sense of outrage because it seems like such a senseless thing. I suppose we all say 'why me, I've got things I want to do, I could do without this, but for the most part I think I've accepted what's happened. I've tried to work with it and take it in stride.

"Physically I feel very well, but I have emotional ups and downs. Some of the drugs do depress you and that gives you kind of a euphoric sense—sometimes I get a sense of well-being that's a little phony because of the medication."

"The cancer is inoperable. They're trying to control it with

chemotherapy. They have had good success with the protocol I'm on now. I will stay on the program for two years....When I go off of it, hopefully they will have a remission of the tumor—certainly, right now it keeps it under control. But they have no guarantee that they'll have remission, and it may be that it will spread then or that they simply can't do anything.

"They buy me time because in two years, while they control the tumor and prevent further spread or growth of the cancer, it's possible there will be all sorts of breakthroughs. My physician told me that until recently they hadn't put the protocol (treatment program) I'm on together. They're getting good results and they're hopeful for remission. They can't give you any definite answers....but they can say the statistics are good so let's think hopefully."

No one ever totally adjusts to cancer and its effects.

"I've gotten used to the surgical aspects of the mastectomy, but once in awhile I'm caught up short and I think 'why me?' I think 'why did I have to be mutilated?' but I try not to dwell on that. I can't get away from it completely and it bothers me once in awhile."

A CANCER PATIENT tries to think about the chances for beating it—but it is impossible not to think about losing.

"Certainly, intellectually I'm aware that things could go against me. The statistics don't look too hopeful and I'm not particularly sanguine about what my chances are. Although, as I've said I've got a couple of years and a lot of things could happen in that time. I try not to let it frighten me.

"I've never wanted to live for ever. Emotionally, I think I've finally come to grips with it....I'd like to, if it spreads, be able to die with dignity. I've seen several members of my family die with cancer and it was so devastating. I think that's the one thing that's bothered me about it. I think I'm more afraid of the pain of death than actually the fact that it has to come."

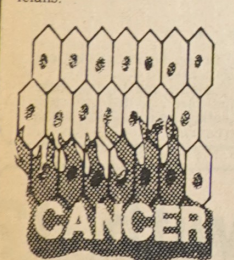
"So, it seems to me, at least from what I've read, that statistics are against me, but the doctors are hopeful. They can't give me absolute answers, but they aren't going to talk hopelessly to me because attitude, I think, is important. You can defeat yourself with this kind of disease. From what I've read, people with the same degree of cancer—one lives and one dies and part of it is attitude....Neither one of my doctors will give me much time if I want to sit around and be dejected."

"I think basically I'm very optimistic about it. I think it's the only way you can be. I'm not stupid and I can read and see that statistics are against me....but who knows what will come up in the next two years—perhaps a tremendous breakthrough, like with polio. I might be that cancer will be licked and I can find some help."

"I know this—that 10 or 15 years ago they couldn't have given me the help they have now."

Carrying seeds of cancer?

The National Cancer Institute believes that up to 4 million Americans are carrying the seeds of thyroid cancer planted by x-ray treatment for children in the 1940s and 1950s. But the institute says it cannot recall all the potential victims and is leaving it up to local physicians.



During the two decades, doctors commonly used high x-ray dosages to combat a variety of common ailments, including acne, tonsillitis, adenoid trouble, and ringworms.

Three years ago research confirmed suspicions first raised in 1950 that children treated with x-rays showed an alarming tendency toward thyroid cancer as adults, the institute said.

About a third of the former patients examined, had nodules on the thyroid, a throat gland that controls body metabolism. Federal health officials now warn that those receiving the treatments have a 7 per cent chance of developing cancer.

If the NCI estimate of up to 4 million potential victims is accurate, the crisis would be more severe than that caused by the hormone DES.

Mrs. Mitchell's cancer 'evident'

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of competition now. I'm also living in the right state. I'm as stubborn as a mule. That stubbornness will carry me. I probably should have been born a boy."

"I would like to survive the cancer and die of a sudden heart attack. I want my death to be more than a statistic, going beyond the five year statistical period. I want my death to mean something."

MRS. MITCHELL turned and said, "I want to say this. I'm really defensive about smoking. I was a smoker when I found out I had this cancer. But I have an aversion to doctors that blame everything on smoking. This throat condition is common for teachers, preachers, lawyers, and singers. I saw too many people on the 8th floor at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis that had the same kind of cancer. I do and never smoked in their lives."

How does the family of a cancer victim live with the disease of a loved one? Mrs. Mitchell had some very special experiences, both with her family and doctors who told her how to handle the trauma.

"I felt so much responsibility to

my two sons since their father was dead. At first they stayed with me quite a bit at Barnes. But I wanted to relieve them of the pressure, so I opted to go to North Carolina for a while for the treatment, because I had a brother there. My boys were younger then, and I felt perhaps my brother wouldn't feel so threatened with my illness."

The doctors told her what to expect with the operations, but not really what to expect with the radiation treatments. Mrs. Mitchell says there's a kind of hush-hush about discussing the illness, not necessarily with the word cancer, and all the ramifications of it, but in actual preparation for treatment.

"I wish that someone had prepared me for the radiation. I feel like I was on another planet, in total isolation, waiting for an appearance of Buck Rogers." She laughs, and then said, "It was an unreal sensation."

MRS. MITCHELL laughed a great deal during this particular interview, and she says that Lucille Dinges, another cancer victim and assistant professor of English at the college, laughs a lot with her.

"But sometimes we get

frustrated. Not always, just sometimes. You see, cancer victims develop a bond that no one can share. You can sympathize and empathize all you want, but you'll never know. We don't want the pity."

One of the psychological aspects of her disease, she says, has been the eating.

"I have been eating to prove to myself that I can fight this disease. Maybe by eating normally, I'll be normal. There are certain things I can't digest like lettuce and nuts, etc. But for the most part I've been eating like a horse. It's one adverse side effect I don't like, because I want to look good."

The financial aspect of cancer can be staggering. The costs soar into the thousands, and many victims don't have the insurance coverage to protect them adequately. Not so with Grace Mitchell. She says the insurance for the faculty at Southern is great. She also has a cancer policy which she hasn't used. But Mrs. Mitchell says sometimes she would like to quit work, but making ends meet would be tough.

"I don't mind telling my age. I'm 56 now, and the new retirement age

has been lowered to 60. So I can be covered with the insurance until I retire, and then I'm automatically insured during my retirement. So I'll just hang on for four more years."

DURING THE INTERVIEW, Mrs. Mitchell's voice wobbled at times be strong and low, with deep husky undertones, at other times fading out to a whisper to conserve her speaking abilities. And she's sensitive about it. She talks about it a lot, making apologetic references to it. But she says that she's getting a lot better about her feelings on the subject.

Lucille (Dinges) and I have the cancer in common. But she doesn't look sick, and everybody says how great she looks. As soon as I open my mouth, everyone knows there's something wrong with me."

(continued on page 3)

Seven warning signals

The earlier cancer is detected and treated, the better are the chances for a cure.

There are seven warning signals to watch for: (1)

Change in bowel or bladder habits; (2) a sore throat that does not heal; (3) unusual bleeding or discharge; (4) thickening or lump in breast or

elsewhere; (5) indigestion, or difficulty in swallowing; (6) obvious change in wart or mole; (7) nagging cough or hoarseness.

Joplin rendering plant subject of campus, area petition drive

By RUSS BINGMAN

Joplin's Rendering Plant, located in the Royal Heights area west of the Missouri Southern campus, has been the subject of increasing controversy in recent weeks. Earlier this summer, Fred Fraizer, owner of a body shop near North Main Street Road, initiated a petition calling for either riddance of the smell or removal of the plant.

"The petition has been circulated through the north section of Joplin, Royal Heights, and near the Missouri Southern campus," Fraizer said, "and it will soon be circulated on the campus itself." The petition has already collected 628 signatures, and Fraizer expects many more.

Joe Grissom, general manager of the plant, believes he has the solution in the form of a 32 foot tank located behind the cooker, where dead animals are processed into protein. "Work started on the 'scrubber' earlier this summer. It works by forcing exhaust fumes from the cooker through the tank, where a mixture of water and sodium hypochloride is sprayed through the steam, neutralizing the odor," Grissom said. "There is no piece of equipment that can totally eliminate the problem, however."

Fraizer will not be satisfied with

partial elimination of the odor, however. "A cutdown of the odor wouldn't be satisfactory," he said. "It should be eliminated entirely. I couldn't get away with it, and they shouldn't either."

According to residents of the area, the smell is worst during the summer, especially at night. "The smell is worse when the air is heavy," Grissom continued, "because then it lies right on the ground instead of dispersing in the air. Complaints regarding the smell always drop off in the cooler months, because the humidity drops off."

GRISSOM FEELS that the plant is a necessary evil, and stated that rendering plants are classified by the government as a nuisance rather than a menace. "Steam from the plant contains no chemicals that can endanger the health of persons in the area," he added. "Many people in the area do not realize the services to the community performed by this plant. Any time law enforcement officers find a dead animal on the roads in this area, they contact us and we go pick it up. Also, state law says that dead animals must be disposed of within 24 hours, either by rendering, burying or burning them."

J. C. Hounsshell, director of the Joplin City Health Department, reports that the agency has been collecting data for several months. "We use a device called a scentometer, which dilutes the air by seven parts. When we receive a complaint, we go to the area, put the device over our noses, then smell if the smell is still evident, the test is positive, which means that the concentration in the air is above recommended levels." Fifteen minutes later, according to Hounsshell, the test is repeated.

This data is being sent to the Missouri Conservation Commission, according to Hounsshell, but no action will be taken until after October 1, when the "scrubber" is scheduled to begin operation. If at that time, the odors are not reduced within recommended levels, the Commission has two options available. It can order the plant to install yet more filters, and if the plant cooperates, stop action there, or it can shut down operations entirely if the plant does not cooperate. "Up to this point," Hounsshell stated, "the plant has been entirely cooperative."

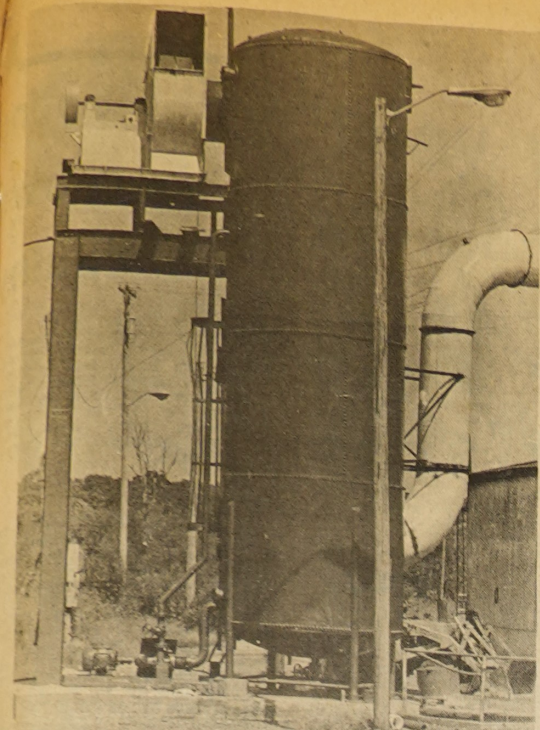
The state of Missouri has new laws concerning air pollution, Hounsshell related. "Joplin has only a general nuisance ordinance with a short clause concerning air pollution, but the ordinance has no teeth to it."

ACCORDING TO FRAIZER, "The plant doesn't employ that many people, and there are thousands of acres of less populated land elsewhere." The plant employs 35 workers, and has been in operation in the same location since 1937.

Grissom continued, "We operate 24 hours a day, and the cooker is opened up every two to four hours." When asked if the plant gave consideration to wind direction when opening the cooker, Grissom replied, "We can't take wind direction into consideration because of the volume of material we process."

Fraizer stated that he thought the volume of material handled by the plant has exceeded the capabilities of the building, resulting in worse pollution. Grissom, on the other hand, stated that high humidity this summer is the cause of increased odors.

The "scrubber" is scheduled to begin operation the first day of October, and Grissom, Fraizer, and others hope that the problem ends there.



ONE OF THE DEVICES the rendering plant uses to cut down on unpleasant odors is a "scrubber."

Murphy, new in history, has emphasis in Russia

By DOUGLAS HARRINGTON
Chart Staff Reporter

One of the new faces at Southern this semester is Dennis Murphy, instructor in history. This is his first post, other than as a teaching assistant, in higher education. Murphy is a native of Moberly and has lived in Joplin since late August. He and his wife Susan regard Joplin now as their home. Murphy came here from a position as a graduate assistant at Oklahoma State University.

His studies have primarily been through two institutions: Southwestern Missouri State University in Springfield and Oklahoma State University. He completed his bachelor of arts degree at SMSU in 1969 and finished his master's three years later in 1972. He will officially receive his doctor of philosophy degree from O.S.U. in December of this year. At 29, Murphy is comparatively young as an instructor. He explains, "I stayed in school. There are so many PhD's available for each job that for you to try to get a job in higher education without one is almost impossible. It's difficult enough with a degree to find one."

At OSU Murphy taught an individually paced instruction course dealing with topics of the 1960s. It was primarily a series of readings on riots, black militancy, fads, and major events that occurred during that time period. The first semester he taught it 120 persons enrolled. When he departed more than 460 persons were enrolled. He has also taught Western Civilization and American history.

Murphy's major emphasis is in Russian studies. He feels that Eastern Europe has been neglected too long in American studies. "After the Russian Revolution and the consolidation of the Bolsheviks in the 1920s a number of Russian intellectuals fled takeover and some of them came to the United States and accepted positions at the few universities offering Russian studies. It's from them that most of our knowledge of Russian history comes," he explains. He feels that Europe itself is deserving of more effort by American scholars. "The foundations of United States history

lie in European institutions." He further notes that it is now possible to obtain a PhD without studying European history.

Murphy says that he doesn't always feel man has learned from the past but that it should not be forsaken for this reason but that it should serve as a referent point for the future. "History is interpretation...I look at a lot of material in preparing my classes. My lectures reflect my interpretation but it is not the only interpretation."

He says of his professions: "I want to teach. I'm primarily a teacher rather than a researcher. Missouri Southern lends itself to a person who wants to teach." He noted that small class size and active student position made teaching an agreeable experience. He feels that to be a true scholar a person

has to be well read on his particular subject and take what he has read and make his own interpretations, drawing his own conclusions based on fact. "If you're going to be a scholar you have to serve as a kind of example of a person who reads as many opinions on one subject as he can. It's his responsibility to synthesize what he has read and develop his own outlook on his subject matter."

Finally Murphy speaks of respect. He feels that while the position of instructor commands some respect he wishes to earn the students' respect on his own merit. He states that a degree doesn't necessarily mean that a person knows all there is to know about a particular subject. He says that the phrase he thinks that indicates true scholarship is "I don't know, but I'll try to find out."

English club asks national affiliation

Members of Epsilon Gamma (English Club) voted in their first meeting of 1977 to petition for membership in Sigma Tau Delta, the national English honor society. All English majors and minors who meet the qualifications can become charter members in this honorary founded in 1924 whose national membership exceeds 35,000 with active chapters on 173 campuses. All students with English as a major, minor, or teaching field should come by the Language and Literature Department, 300 Hearnas as soon as possible to fill out a form on which their eligibility to become part of this group will be determined. They should also come to the club's next meeting when it is announced.

STD has two levels of membership. Active members must be at least second semester sophomores who have completed their composition requirements and two

literature courses with a B average in English and standing in the top 35 per cent of the class by grade point average. (This will be checked; the student should provide his GPA). Associate members are prospective active members who qualify in respect to scholarship but who do not yet meet the other requirements (freshman members for example).

The national organization sponsors a literary magazine to which members can contribute poetry, short stories, and criticism and awards a \$1000 graduate fellowship in creative writing and \$100 prizes in criticism and poetry.

Mitchell

(continued from page 2)

"But I have a story to tell. It just makes me feel great. Yesterday I was in the office, fiddling along with the typewriter, exclaiming about the margin settings. There was a student in there, working part-time. When she saw me, she turned around and said she knew who I was. 'You're Mrs. Mitchell. I just think you have the greatest voice. It's so sexy.' I was just utterly amazed, because she didn't know why my voice was so low. I said look...and whipped off my scarf and showed her my scars. She really didn't know about the cancer, and still thought my voice was beautiful. It made my day, and so much more. I was on cloud nine."

Grace Mitchell says she's not afraid of dying. It's not the thought of her own mortality, but one concern is for her sons.

"You care about the people who love you, and you don't want them to see the emaciation that cancer often brings. I want to have dignity when it's all over."

Homecoming activities set

North Hall plans to sponsor an "Autumnal Homecoming Extravaganza" as part of the homecoming festivities on campus Oct. 28.

North Hall officers met last week and discussed ideas for the semester. They tentatively plan to give away hamburgers, hot dogs and soft drinks on Oct. 28, the day before the homecoming game, and to hire a band to play through the

noon hour that same day. A drawing will be held for free dinners for two.

One fund-raising activity will be a garter auction. Each of the five homecoming queen finalists will wear garters and students can bid on them. The high bidder gets to remove the garter from the candidate's leg.

Later in the semester, the residence hall plans to have a pig roast and hayride and a "logo" contest.

Briefly Charted

MWSC . . .

Northwest Missouri State University will establish a graduate center next spring on the campus of Missouri Western State College in St. Joseph, according to Dean Leon F. Miller of the NWMSU graduate program.

Designed to offer master's degree-level programs in education and business administration, the graduate program will also offer other degree requirement courses but other graduate degrees cannot be completed on the St. Joseph campus.

Dr. Miller said that it will be

possible "for students pursuing an M.S. Ed. in elementary teaching to complete all degree requirements in St. Joseph if they follow a proper sequence in offerings. The same is true of an MBA degree."

Graduate courses have been offered in the past by NWMSU in area high schools. The move to centralize offerings on the MWSC campus will aid Western in developing its library, and utilization of classroom and laboratory space, officials of the two schools said.

Speaker . . .

Thomas M. Keyes, state auditor of Missouri, will be on campus Thursday, October 6, to address accounting and business students and other interested persons.

Keyes' address will be in the College Union Ballroom at 9:30 a.m. and will be followed by a press conference.

South Hall . . .

Cindi Wommack was elected president of South Hall in elections held at the dormitory September 13.

Other officers include Michelle Rank, vice president; Jane Washburn, treasurer; Cindy Spencer, secretary;

Tanya Winfrey, historian; and Janet O'Brien, social chairman.

Also elected were wing representatives. They are Sue Koenemann, Carole Hall, Brenda Williams, Nancy Denton, Karen Gordon, Linda Hull and Linda McGinnis.

Pershing . . .

Harry Berry is new commander of the National Organization of Pershing Rifles. The fraternity is open to all students and conducts such activities as canoe trips and rappelling workshops.

Serving as officers with Berry are Gary Nichols,

executive officer; Betty J. Cawyer, S-1; Harvey Hough, S-2; Christopher DEmery, S-3; James Chastain, S-4; and Carol Shuey, S-5.

A workshop on rappelling for high school students was conducted last weekend at Wildcat Park.

Business . . .

Three business administration students from Southern attended the fall orientation session of the "Students for Free Enterprise" competition in St. Louis on September 16 and 17.

They are Fred Witter, Terri Isenmann and Mark Holmes, accompanied by Terry Marion, assistant professor of business administration and sponsor of the group.

"Students for Free Enterprise" is a competitive

program for business students from approximately 20 colleges in the Missouri-Illinois area. The competition is based upon which college can develop the most "innovative, imaginative and effective" programs for projecting the positive side of the free enterprise system on the campus and in the community.

The competition is sponsored by the Ralston Purina Company which has established cash award prizes to the winning colleges.

Sandrin . . .

Dr. James V. Sandrin, associated professor of education, was elected president of the Missouri Association for Individually Guided Education (MAIGE) at a recent meeting. Individually Guided Education is a curriculum or management plan for individualizing instruction for students according to identified needs. The newly formed association is composed of administrators, teachers, and professors in

public and private education from across the state.

The goals of the association are to help develop an awareness of the need for an alternate curriculum plan for education which emphasizes individualization of instruction and a continuous inservicing plan for educators which will improve the quality of instruction.

The association is planning a state wide conference on individualization of instruction in the near future.

GMAT . . .

The Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) will be offered at various testing sites around the country on November 5 and on January 28, March 18 and July 8, 1978. The GMAT is a test of academic attitude designed to estimate an applicant's promise to succeed in a program of graduate study leading to an MBA or equivalent degree. About 500 graduate schools of management require their applicants to submit GMAT results.

Registration materials for the test and the GMAT Bulletin of Information are available locally from the Division of Business Administration or the Counseling and Testing Office at Missouri Southern State College or by writing to GMAT, Educational Testing Service, Box 966, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The closest testing site for the MISC area will be Springfield or Pittsburg.

The regular GMAT fee of \$12.50 covers a score report sent to the candidate, 40 as

many as three graduate schools designated on the registration form and to the candidate's undergraduate counseling/placement office if they have asked to receive their students' scores. GMAT registration forms and test fees must be received at ETS on or before the registration deadline announced in the bulletin. A \$4.00 late fee is charged for registration forms received after the deadline.

Candidates who cannot register in advance may wish to consider registering at the test center on the day of the test. Walk-in registration is permitted at all test centers if sufficient space and test materials are available after all normally registered candidates have been admitted. To be admitted as a walk-in registrant, a candidate must present a completed registration form and a check or money order for the regular test fee plus an additional service fee. The \$4.00 late registration fee does not apply here.

CPA course gives 'hard' credit hours

If you're looking for a hard-earned three hours of college credit, Certified Public Accounting is your course, according to James Brown, CPA for the Thomas Cusack company and instructor of the class.

"It definitely takes more work," said Brown. "Every three hours dictate between eight and ten hours outside time." Covering everything encompassed in an accounting curriculum, including business law, corporate finance, marketing, production management, business statistics and business policy, the class helps prepare the student for his CPA exam. One third of the 15 member class is comprised of full time students who anticipate taking the exam after graduation, one third are employed by public accounting firms, and the other third are private industry people who have already graduated, according to Brown.

New laws requiring separation of the issuing of the certificate and of the license are in effect in Missouri. Someone who wishes to be a CPA must have two years experience in addition to passing his exam. Brown has now taught the course for five semesters; each class is crammed into a half-semester so that the student can prepare for the exam given on the first weekend in November. The class is only offered in the first semester.

"There's so much work involved that if I didn't enjoy it, I wouldn't do it," said Brown. "I think it helps me more than the students ... it forces me to keep current."

Offered under the seminar program (498), there is a movement to make the course part of the permanent curriculum. "We feel it's never justified," said Brown. "We've offered it five semesters and never had under 12 enrollees. The drop rate is surprisingly low; the person taking the course does so because passing the exam is one of his career aims. He does it of his own volition, and is willing to devote the time it requires."

the **Chart** opinions

Missouri's best college newspaper

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Progress continues

Good things are still happening at Missouri Southern; that seems the case, anyway, in light of announcements that have come from our school over the past few weeks.

Elsewhere in this week's Chart is a story about the recent expansion of the Law Enforcement Program here. A four year degree program has been approved by the state coordinating board for higher education and, according to the director of law enforcement, Southern is one of the few colleges in the Midwest with a baccalaureate degree in law enforcement, a regional crime lab and a regional police training academy on a college campus. With the new degree program and additional courses the program here not only provides greater benefits for the college but also for the community as a whole.

In addition to this, President Leon Billingsly has announced tentative plans in the making for graduate courses to be offered here as early as January of next year. Although plans have not been finalized, the courses would most likely be business and education classes, offered through Southwest Missouri State University but taught here at Missouri Southern by qualified members of our own faculty.

Although hardly in line to be termed nationally pre-eminent, no one who has even been halfway concerned with Missouri Southern over the past four or five years could fail to be cognizant of this school's progress. Increased size, classrooms, degree programs, Taylor Auditorium and Lion Stadium are the most obvious of these improvements. This school continues to satisfy its stated philosophy, to "offer a diversity of study designed to satisfy a wide range of student and community interests."

We congratulate the college and the community for this progress and look forward to many more years of steady and continual growth for Missouri Southern.

Bells needed?

Bells which mark the beginnings and ends of classes on the Missouri Southern campus seem to some to be an unnecessary nuisance. And these bells have been the subjects of letters to The Chart.

Said one letter: "This said indeed in these hallowed halls of learning that the faculty and students can't get themselves in or out of classes on time without the help of loud ringing bells—usually reserved for a more juvenile atmosphere such as a high school. Everytime I hear a bell ring, I think (a) there's been a tornado warning, or (b) some prankster has set off the fire alarm."

Said another: "As a transfer student to MSSC, I can't believe that any college in these days employs a bell as a measurement of time. I propose putting up clocks that are functional. Perhaps then the student could be motivated to look up every once in a while to see what time it is, and maybe precipitate a movement in the classroom...perhaps."

And finally was this comment: "If a student cannot get to class on time by the time he or she has reached a college educable level, then they don't belong in college at all. And on the other side of the coin, if teachers are not responsible enough to let their classes go on time, then they should not be teaching."

So it would appear that the bells of Southern do require some reconsideration.

Memorial deserved

All people, but especially college students, might be well advised to bone up on the events that took place at Kent State University in Ohio this summer. Current students at the school and several past students took offense at the school administration's plan to construct a new building on the identical site where in 1970 National Guardsmen killed four young people during a student protest against the Vietnam war. In defiance of the school's plan a group of students camped out on the land, vowing only to be carried away before they would let the building start. Within a few weeks they were indeed carried away by armed police. About two weeks ago, the major part of the construction began.

Thus, the final protest against the war ended. Or did it? Those who planned the construction on the ground seemed almost trying to make us forget what happened there during the war. Now that Vietnam has succumbed to the Communist rule, the exact development which Americans fought the war to prevent, most of us might rather just forget about the war. But, inexorably, it keeps coming back to haunt us whether we like it or not.

Let us state our specific contention: We believe that small plot of land at Kent should be designated a national memorial to our involvement in Vietnam. The building should not go up.

This should be done not only to honor those who died there, but all who ever protested the war. It should honor every soldier who fought and/or died in the war. We should go even farther; the memorial should exist in memory of every soldier who died or deserted, every young man who went to Canada to evade the draft, those who truly felt the war was morally wrong and those, also, who felt it was morally right. It should be for every crying father, mother, sister and brother. And so on and so on.

Even today emotions still run high about the war. The most vehement protestors must admit that the original intent of the conflict was essentially good—to protect the freedom of the Vietnamese. The intent of the protestors, to stop the killing of people for an obscure cause, was also good. But, we ask, what was genuinely proven by the ten years of war, 50,000 dead soldiers, thousands of wounded, the four at Kent State? Most of us don't really know.

Some might have thought that as the big yellow bulldozers scraped away the trees and earth at Kent, they would scrape our own history away, too. But as Abraham Lincoln said about another historical site of ground, Gettysburg, "The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." The same sentence applies. It will take far more than a mere physical desolation to make America conveniently forget about Vietnam.

I Like Anyone

I like anyone as long as they aren't black, gay, feminist, communist, socialist, Italian, Mexican, a knuckle-popper, Baptist, Jewish, beer-drinker, red-neck, nose picker or eat pastami with mayonnaise. I like anyone as long as they have the good taste to listen to what I have to say and know the truth when they hear it and agree. I find it irritating that all these groups that they don't deserve or that people like them don't really need. Actually if they just wouldn't let everyone that they are different they wouldn't be discriminated against and they wouldn't have to protest.

I think it's great that there are fine upstanding Americans

around who help keep America clean and great. They protect me from all these subversive types so I don't have to worry about my home and my children and my world being threatened. My rights as a citizen will protect me from being abused because I am a true, red-blooded American. (However, apple pie just isn't what it used to be without red dye no. 2) America has lasted 200 years with its Christian morals and beliefs and even with all these radical groups it has to be doing something right.

It's time we weeded out all the bad in America and created a truly great society of citizens who stand for the right things. Ans since I let everyone else protect me, I'm sure I'll be seeing you.

Jim Ellison

After-fact anger useless

By JIM ELLISON

Being a combat veteran of a number of fire-fights, and several scattered saloon brawls, I have trained myself to recognize, and interpret, a serious situation when I see it. And if ever a problem is recognizable, it's the traffic situation on, and around, the campus of MSSC.

Pulling up to the intersection of Newman and Duquesne Roads, and getting across, can best be likened to running across "no-man's land," in a combat zone. Automobiles fly up and down the newly-widened Newman Road as if it were placed there merely for getting to school and work fast. The drivers completely ignore the stop signs, the crosswalks, and they have a complete disregard for the speed limit which is clearly marked. I've often wondered if they simply disregard the warnings on purpose, or if they have an inability to read.

It's hard to believe that the State would take our tax money, and build a nice wide road, one that certainly enhances the beauty of the campus, but fail to spend a little more money to install lights at such a wide intersection. The lights may be expensive to install, but in the long run, if it saves a life of a MSSC student crossing the road, the expense is damn well worth it.

In lieu of traffic signals, a four-way stop at the intersection, although not totally stopping the traffic, would, at least, slow them down a little, giving the students a little better chance of getting across in the crosswalks. As it is now, anyone crossing the crosswalks at 8 o'clock in the morning is taking their lives into their own hands.

But what makes the situation

even worse, are those dormitory students who choose to cross Newman Road wherever it's convenient. It's one thing for a driver of an automobile to stop at the crosswalk, although that is a rarity in itself, but the students can't expect them to stop every few feet to accommodate them. It's not very smart, and it's against the law.

And speaking about the law, I've often wondered where they are when all this commotion is going on. I realize the security force can't be everywhere at once, but something has to be done to correct the existing dangers.

The campus is so small that the maximum speed limit should be no more than 10 MPH. Yet, people fly up and down the narrow roads with complete disregard for the safety of pedestrians attempting to cross.

Beyond the obvious responsibilities intrinsic with the administration of any school of higher learning, the safety and welfare of its students should be of prime importance. And if stringent steps are not taken now to slow down the traffic on Newman Road, to enforce driving regulations on campus, and to eliminate the flagrant disregard of plainly-marked crosswalks, someone is going to get hurt.

It's scary as hell watching fully-loaded semi-trucks zipping down Newman Road during school hours. It's obvious that the truckers have found a short-cut in the widened road, but in actuality, trucks of that size should not even be allowed to utilize it.

The Administration should pressure the State to place lights at the intersection of Newman and Duquesne Road. In the meantime, liaison with the Missouri Highway

Patrol or the Joplin Police Department should be established to obtain radar surveillance on a continuing basis. It can't be a hit and miss situation either. They are going to have to get out there and make some arrests. It's unfortunate, but most people driving on the roads today simply will not heed warnings unless the laws are enforced. If that is what it takes, then, so be it.

A few well placed, and timely tickets, all leading up to having one's car banned from the campus, will straighten out a few individual bad driving habits. Instead of peeling out from behind the gym, throwing sand and gravel, and racing down to the first intersection, drivers will be a little more polite.

An automobile is just like a loaded pistol, or a projectile. In the hands of the unthinking, the stupid, and the selfish people, it will kill just as fast, and sure, as putting a pistol to your head and pulling the trigger. It is, the responsibility of the Administration to try to prevent such a happening. But no one group can be expected to bear the full responsibility, as it takes the cooperation of everyone to assure that safe conditions exist as much as humanly possible. Society lives by laws. Every mature person is expected to abide by the norm. Anything less eventually leads to tragedy. And when that occurs, we rationalize as to why it happened.

We all tend to get angry after a tragedy occurs. Anger at the reasons leading up to the tragedy, and anger at ourselves for not having done something to prevent it. After-the-fact anger is useless. The time for anger is now, before it happens. Then, if it does occur, at least we can say we tried.

Chart-talk

By the sparse lines evident at the polling tables last week during the student elections, some of the elections were decided by one vote—the only vote cast.

So it seems the Maytag repairman now has competition for the loneliest job—the students manning the Southern election booths.

Bert Lance has paid his debt to society. Now if he could just pay his debt to the banks.

Students aren't apathetic. They just don't care.

Chart columnist Chuck Wagon has great taste in films. The other day someone saw him eating two with mustard.

With all the excess beverages being carried into the football stadium this season the concession stand has moved quickly to fulfill the fan's needs. This year in addition to Pepsi-Cola and hot dogs the stand will sell olives, swizzle sticks, and brown paper bags.

As Walter Matthau once said: "I've seen Tatum O'Neal and she's bad news bare."

Recently Washington was puzzled when the White House refused to comment on the contents of ten semi-trucks that pulled up to the back entrance of the President's home in the middle of the night. After intense investigation The Chart has discovered the contents of the trucks—five hundred thousand cases of Aim.

It is hoped that someday the luxurious dirt pathway between Hearnes Hall and the College Union will be replaced by a deteriorated concrete one.

The first bi-weekly meeting of the MSSC Procrastinators Club was postponed until next week. It will meet at its regularly scheduled time... maybe.

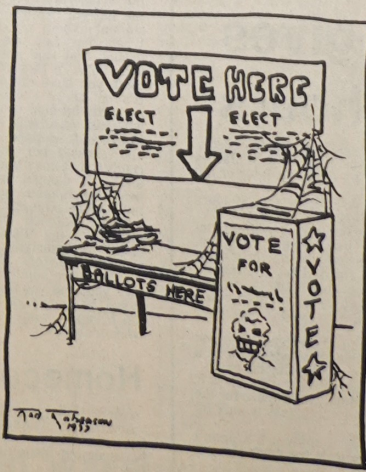
One student on campus recently related a sad tale of his Japanese car and his wife's German car. Guess what happened? They got together and took over his garage.

Billy Carter, it is rumored, was invited to the weekly meeting of the Sigma Nu fraternity but declined. He doesn't like to drink with professionals. Instead he will substitute for the Kappa Alpha cannon at future games. Billy has a great ability to shoot off his mouth.

Have you heard about the Georgian who was so naive about Washington D.C. he wanted to picnic in Tongsun Park?

Missouri Southern has won three straight games already this season. NAIA championship tickets anyone?

Anyone who has mastered the Evelyn Woods course finished this column three hours ago.



Student voter turn-out in the Student Senate election on Friday, September 23, reached an embarrassingly all-time low of 15 percent. In this year's election, a total of 158 people turned in voter registration, by far the lowest since the election was, as follows: twenty seniors, twenty juniors, twenty eight sophomores, and eighty freshmen.

FIVE PERCENT VOTER TURN-OUT? Of the approximately 1,000 students enrolled at Missouri Southern College, a waiting list of 158 connoisseurs of higher learning were interested enough in the workings of the college representative body to make that long, arduous trek to the College Union building to cast their ballots. Is it that people didn't know about the elections? Were the polls the halls not big enough for average human eye to see? Maybe if each student were sent a small letter, reminding of their duties as citizens, the turnout would be higher.

More likely, it could be just a matter of indifference. Missouri Southern College don't care about student government. Probably.

PAST TRACK RECORDS Voter registration on campus has steadily declined, with this year being the worst, according to one campaign coordinator. Said he, "It's not that people didn't know about the elections? Were the polls the halls not big enough for average human eye to see? Maybe if each student were sent a small letter, reminding of their duties as citizens, the turnout would be higher."

Admittedly, student government is only a model government. Decisions incurred by MSSC student senate will generally not affect people attending classes here for any long period of time. However, the student government does represent all students in matters that, should a student neglect to vote, could affect him in a way that is not desirable.

Like the old saying goes, "If you don't vote, don't gripe." For this year, at least, 3,625 students have forfeited their right to have any say in student-governed affairs.

DOESN'T SOUND LIKE anything important? Maybe, maybe not. What if that attitude of apathy in the voting public across the nation? It's pretty well hit the bottom when all a potential candidate need to get elected is a carload of friends willing to make a circle around a certain name.

What ever happened to campaigning? Where's the hoopla? Usually accompanies any election that encompasses a wide range of voters, such as Missouri Southern. Maybe one thing needed to rekindle student interest, if it ever was there, would be an all-out, hard fought campaign.

Voter registration is down. Apathy concerning student elections is up. It's going to take a shot in the arm to reverse those trends.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS an abundance of candidates in the freshmen class, in all other classes a lack of interest was shown in running for office. Hence, while votes were abundant, resulting in "mess" like we've never before," as quoted by Myra Daniel, one faculty advisor of elections.

Newly elected senators include Marie Ceselski, Shawn Boan, Brian White, Brad Zerkel, Tony Lamm, and Rhonda Brumback, Fred Max Stuewing, Richard David Patterson, and Simon, sophomores; Fleeman, Cindy Campbell, Mike Monteleone, juniors; James, Penny Laffen, Chris Hanes, James Penny, and Jack Patterson. There were a total of 158 votes in candidates who all received the same number of votes. Candidates were to be voted on secret ballot before the first Student Senate meeting by newly elected members.

Ten junior cadets recently sworn into the ROTC program at Southern by Col. Warren D. Garlock, assistant professor of military science. They are John Cawley, James Chastain, Bruce Foy, Gary Nichols, Martin O'Brien, Jill Sears, Carol Shuey, Davis, Christopher, and William Jackson.

Part 2:

They were mistreated, so they abuse

By NANCY WILLIAMS
EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of three articles on the menace of child abuse.

Many children are being killed and severely injured by abuse, but why? What is causing people to mistreat children so badly that they often cause death? Most important of all, how do all these forms of abuse affect the child?

As stated previously, abusive parents are sometimes those that children. Statistics say that these kinds of parents make up 80 per cent of the reasons behind abuse. They are the ones who abuse because of poor childhood experiences and a poor self-image. This is only one cause of abuse and it only covers some abuse cases. There are other reasons that motivate the other 20 per cent of abusive parents to mistreat their children.

Denzil Albin, a Jasper County Juvenile Officer, says that "cases usually involve either drinking and loss of temper, or mental problems and the inability to assume responsibility for the action." More abuses, however, are the results of broken homes. Children who have divorced or separated parents are subject to maltreatment. The strain of the divorce or separation on the parents make him/her act frustrated toward the child.

THE AGE OF THE PARENTS also is a factor to be considered in abuse. Some people get married at young ages, such as 15 or 16 and have children right away. Sometimes a girl gets pregnant before she is ever married and decides to raise the child herself. This kind of parent shows signs of immaturity and insecurity. They lack the knowledge of being parents. Sometimes they do not have a "model" from which to learn. They rely on the little knowledge they have. They do not understand their child's behavior and needs.

Many parents expect too much from their children. They want them to act as adults at all times, and when they do not, they teach them to be adults through severe discipline. Some parents have unrealistic emotional needs. They cannot relate to other adults, so they expect their children to take care of them and provide them with love, protection, and self-esteem. They rob their children of any future and any life on their own.

Some parents look at hitting their child as the only way of discipline. They feel that if they do not raise a few bruises or cuts on the child, then the child will not know that the parents are the boss. In actuality, they are guilty of premeditated cruelty. This is the only way they know how to discipline their children, and the only way that they will do it.

Many of the affects of child abuse are severe and sometimes permanent. An abused child may never be able to love or trust other people. He will feel like everyone is out to get him and beat him for things for which he is not responsible. Because of his parents' criticism and may be harsh discipline, the child may have a poor self-image or an inferiority complex. He will always feel that he is not good enough or able to meet anyone else's standards. He thinks of himself as mentally incapable of doing anything right.

OFTEN, ABUSED CHILDREN become teenagers or adults who act in criminal or violent ways. Since they have known violence all their lives, they feel it is something natural, and they, in turn, will inflict pain or injury on someone else. They do not realize that violence and crimes are wrong. Most of the infliction on others is done through revenge. They try to get back or punish all those people who mistreated them as children.

Severe injury inflicted on a child may result in permanent crippling or deformity. If the child has received many blows to the head, he

is more likely to develop brain damage or mental retardation. Many children can become paralyzed, blind, deaf or mute because of intensive abuse. The worst affect a child can have from abuse is death. There are hundreds of cases each year dealing with children who have been killed by abusive parents.

Any affect on the child can cause severe emotional trauma. In any case, many children are institutionalized where they either recover or remain for the rest of their lives. If a child is treated in time then he will have a chance to live the rest of his life as a normal child.

"One of the most difficult cases to prosecute is child abuse," says William Burden, Jasper County prosecuting attorney. There has to be enough evidence to support a case of child abuse. If there is not enough evidence, the charges cannot be brought against the one who commits the abuse. Lack of evidence is one of the most common reasons for not being able to prosecute a case of child abuse in court. This explains why a doctor thinking about reporting a case of child abuse must first see that there are enough facts and details behind his assumption. Lawyers believe that social workers and doctors are the worst people to rely on for evidence. They say that too much of their evidence is based on emotions and what they see. The lawyers believe that social workers and doctors do not and cannot research the family situation nor the child well enough to get good, solid facts to support a prosecution.

IF THERE IS A CASE of child abuse that has a lot of definite facts and evidence to support it, then it can be filed as a felonious assault or a common assault. A felonious assault involves a serious offense and results in a penitentiary sentence. A common assault is judged usually as not grossly malicious or brutal. In a severe case of child

abuse, investigations and court procedure can be started immediately and are over in a few days. In subtle cases of child neglect, the case may take weeks or months before it is actually prosecuted. Lawyers need factual evidence that a child is endangered by remaining home before they can take the child out of the home and put him into a foster home. Without this evidence, the child remains home and often is abused again before factual evidence can be gathered to support its endangerment.

In other words, the law can do nothing unless the child is harmed or injured, and unless there is proof that this injury came from abuse or by accident. Many officials say that they think the law is not strict enough on child abuse. Children who were returned home because of the cases' not being accepted by the courts' legal staffs sometimes do not have a second chance. Some might return to the hospital beaten more severely than before, and some might end up dead because they are not helped. An example of cases turned down by the courts is in St. Louis. William Siedhoff, who heads the state child abuse program in St. Louis, says that "out of 1500 cases reported to the St. Louis Juvenile Court in 1976, only 100 cases were considered severe enough to warrant asking the court to remove the children from their parents." All other children had to stay in the same environment of violence where nothing could be done to help them.

Many states have child abuse laws, but these laws are not entirely helpful because they leave too many questions unanswered. The first state to pass a law for child abuse was California. After their law was passed and put into operation, many other states passed similar laws. Now there are laws in all 50 states and the District of Columbia that require any doctor, nurse, osteopath, teacher, dentist, social

worker, or any hospital administrator to report any cases of child abuse which are observed in the course of their professional practices. Any failure to report a case of abuse will result in a misdemeanor (a small, unimportant offense).

THE LEGAL PROCESS of child abuse is rather simple once provided that there is enough evidence to back it up. The first thing done is to have a petition or written statement which informs the parents that their child has been removed from an inadequately cared for and supervised child. This petition should not be accusatory in nature; instead, it should be factual to let the parents know what is happening and what is going to happen in the future. The second thing needed is the evidence. The juvenile court will decide what evidence is needed and what evidence is not. This is where the state has some disadvantages. If there are injuries to infants or small children and the children are too small to testify on their behalf, then the parents cannot be forced to testify either. Only if there is a case where serious and unexplained injuries occur while the child is in the custody of the parents and the parents do not refute this injury, can the court accept the injuries as actual evidence. In other words, the injuries have to happen while the court is aware of the child's living with its parents.

After the evidence has been shown, then there is a pretrial conference. In this conference, the counsel and the court meet with each other to reveal all known facts and opinions. Sometimes a child abuse case can be resolved in these conferences, but if it cannot, then they go to the fourth stage, which is the trial. The trial takes place in the privacy of the judge's chambers, unless the parent wants a public trial. Here the facts and evidence are brought before the parents and a decision is made as to whether the child is returned home or taken out of the home.

Move towards metrification begins in U.S.

By DAN GREER
Chart Staff Writer

The move toward metrification has begun in the United States, as is easily noticed by a trip to the supermarket, or by listening to an updated weather reporting station, or simply by purchasing rifle ammunition, fishing lures, or other sporting goods.

The federal government set out to be one of the major instigators of the change as indicated by Public Law 94-188, the Metric Conversion Act, signed by then President Gerald R. Ford in December, 1975, providing for appointment of a 17-member U.S. metric board to coordinate voluntary changeover to metric.

But when Ford took nearly a year to send Congress a slate of

nominees, and then sent up only 14 of the 17, election time was coming around, and Congress left the issue up to the Carter administration, which has failed to send up a substitute list, leaving the metrification process uncoordinated.

Despite those steps, and others, voluntary pilot programs using metric measurements have been begun by multinational U.S. companies—including the major auto firms, I.B.M., Hewlett-Packard, Caterpillar Tractor, International Harvester, Levi Strauss, Seven-Up, and all the large aircraft and aerospace firms. These companies are under pressure from the rest of the world, and it is in their best interest as far as foreign trade is concerned, to conform. Deadlines for total conversion have been set as

early as 1978 in some cases.

But the question remains: "Will the public be able to learn the metric system?" According to a booklet "Metrics Made Easy," published by Barron's Educational Series, Inc., the metric system is a "simpler and much more logical system of measuring units than the one used in the United States...and is...superior to ours and...much easier to use."

The reputed ease of metrics aside, from its basis on multiples of 10, is the fact that there are only four basic metric units (meter, gram, liter, and degree Celsius), but Barron's booklet itself asks the question, "...you're probably wondering how you're going to learn all those with strange prefixes in front of the basic unit names...." A list of

those prefixes might include such Latin and Greek terms as tera, giga, mega, myria, kilo, hecto, deca, deci, centi, milli, micro, nano, pico, femto, and atto.

Also, in reality there are more than four basic units to remember; capacity is measured in both liters and hectoliters, depending upon the substance being measured; temperature is measured both in degrees Celsius and Kelvins, surface and volume in square and cubic meters, torque in newtons, and power in kilowatts.

If you are still confused, further definition may be required. Specifically, a Kelvin is defined as the fraction 1/273.16 of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water. A liter contains the quantity of one cubic decimeter

of distilled water at its greatest density or at a temperature of 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit at sea level. A gram is defined as the weight of one cubic centimeter of distilled water at its greatest density, or the weight of one tenth of the capacity of a liter. The meter is equal to 39.37 inches, and scientists define that length as 1,650,763.73 wave lengths of the orange-red light from the isotope krypton-86 measured in a vacuum, or a distance equal to one ten-millionth the distance from the North Pole to the equator along the meridian of the earth running through Dunkirk, France, and Barcelona, Spain. It all begins to sound like World War II codes one would expect to find tattooed on the back of

a Steve Canyon emissary.

Still, more and more Americans should begin to speak this new metric tongue since, according to Newsweek Magazine, "schools in all 50 states have been teaching the metric system along with nonmetric measurement since 1970, and schools in 32 states are committed to teaching the metric system exclusively at some point in the future."

The new metric readings for weather reports are becoming increasingly common, also. The U.S. Weather Service, after lengthy preparation and public comment, will begin its total conversion next summer with the introduction of a series of dated steps.

'Not so great,' says Scruggs

By DAN GREER
Chart Staff Writer

"I suppose I'm not radically opposed to the switch to metrics," said Dr. William Scruggs, a physics professor of mathematics. "It's just that everyone says metrics are such a great thing, and they're not."

The "why" behind the switch to metrics is simple, according to Scruggs. "I'll tell you who wants this change; it's the people in the international market and the scientists. The former already have metrics and think everyone else should have them, too, and the latter invented them."

Despite Dr. Scruggs' lack of faith in the metrics system he conceded that "it's inevitable that we'll change over. We have to; it's the law."

SCRUGGS MADE SEVERAL points in opposition to the metric switch, however. He complained, "There will have to be two sets of everything for years. Years! Scientific projects and industry should change over, but why perpetuate these things into everyone's lives? Actually, everyone that needs it already has it, and if I got the chance, I'd vote against it."

As far as the present situation is concerned, Scruggs said that "there are a lot of people who presently work in both systems, but a whole heck of a lot more are working in just one, and the minority in this case are perpetrating the change on the majority."

Scruggs went on to say that "most examples in favor are scientific." But, he asked, "what about practical purposes?" According to Scruggs, "The folk system of measurements we now use was developed for convenience sake, and it is the most practical system of the two. We measure horses in 'hands,' and everyone has a hand. We measure distance in feet and inches, which are nice measurements, since most men's feet are about a foot long, and the joint on the index finger is about equal to an inch. To me it is much nicer to be six foot tall than 1.82 meters. Also, the change from pounds to grams is a strange shift. When you put something on a gram scale, you're not weighing it, you're massing it."

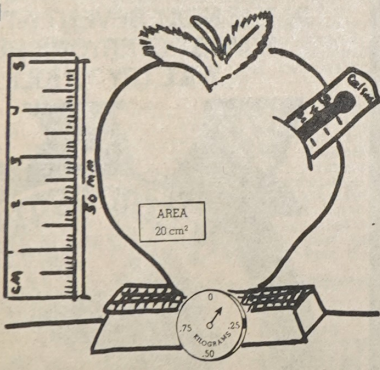
"And when it comes to common kitchen measurements, the cup, teaspoon, tablespoon, and pint are very nice measurements, whereas with metrics we will have some ungodly fraction of milliliters. For recipe purposes, there will have to be new cups, teaspoons, and tablespoons made to fit metric quantities, and to do away with metric decimals. When housewives put out recipes, they'll have to change. It'll be especially difficult if you have something that is supposed to serve eight, and you want to serve three. Then you will have to divide 1.874 by 8 thirds to get the new recipe quantities. I'm really anxious to see what they're going to do with those cooking volumes; whether they'll buy new cookbooks or what. That's going to be very interesting." And I don't think the whimsies of this nation know what's coming. When they find out, they'll really be angry.

"AS FOR THE WEATHER," said Dr. Scruggs, "the change from Fahrenheit to Celsius is probably the weakest change of all. With few exceptions, the temperature ranges from 0-100 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas it ranges from about -15 to 37 degrees Celsius. Fahrenheit also has another advantage, and that is its finer calibrations."

"The thing here is expense," said Scruggs. "To change the road signs alone will cost millions of dollars. Some people claim this is no big deal, since new jobs will be created, but they're wrong. The same people who are doing the work now will just have more to do. Road crews for example, will take their little oil time to put up the little 'S' signs."

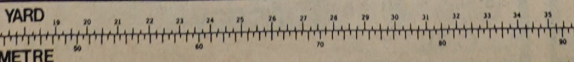
"As far as the road signs are concerned," Scruggs complained, "being in tune with international measurements doesn't make sense. When Europeans come here to rent a car, and as they drive, they see 55 on the signs and 55 on the speedometer, so there should be no problems. And when Americans on the Autobahn to Köln see a sign that says there are 200 kilometers to go and the speedometer says they're traveling at 100 kilometers per hour, they can easily figure out it will take them two hours."

Metrics Made Easy



METRIC CONVERSION CARD					
Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures					
Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol	
LENGTH (speed)					
in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm	
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm	
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m	
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km	
AREA					
sq in	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm ²	
sq ft	square feet	0.09	square meters	m ²	
sq yd	square yards	0.8	square meters	m ²	
sq mi	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km ²	
a	acres	0.4	hectares	ha	
MASS (weight)					
oz	ounces	28	grams	g	
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg	
short tons	(2000 lb)	0.9	tonnes	t	
VOLUME					
tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters	ml	
Tbsp	tablespoons	15	milliliters	ml	
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	ml	
c	cups	0.24	liters	l	
pt	pints	0.47	liters	l	
qt	quarts	0.95	liters	l	
gal	gallons	3.8	liters	l	
cu ft	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m ³	
yd ³	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m ³	
TEMPERATURE (exact)					
°F		5/9 (after subtracting 32)	Celsius temperature	°C	

HOME METRIC-AID	
SPOONFULS	
1/4 tsp	1.25 milliliters
1/2 tsp	2.5 milliliters
3/4 tsp	3.75 milliliters
1 tsp	5 milliliters
1/4 tbs	3.75 milliliters
1/2 tbs	7.5 milliliters
3/4 tbs	11.25 milliliters
1 tbs	15 milliliters
OUNCES	
1/4 oz	7.5 milliliters
1/2 oz	15 milliliters
3/4 oz	22.5 milliliters
1 oz	30 milliliters
CUPS	
1/4 cup	59 milliliters
1/2 cup	79 milliliters
3/4 cup	118 milliliters
1 cup	157 milliliters
1 1/4 cup	177 milliliters
1 1/2 cup	236 milliliters
PINTS-QUARTS-GALLONS	
1/2 pint	237 milliliters
1 pint	473 milliliters
1 quart	946.3 milliliters
1 gallon	3785 milliliters
WEIGHT IN OUNCES	
1/4 oz	7.09 grams
1/2 oz	14.17 grams
3/4 oz	21.26 grams
1 oz	28.35 grams
POUNDS-KILOGRAMS	
1 lb	113 kilograms
1/2 lb	227 kilograms
3/4 lb	340 kilograms
1 kg	2.205 lbs
LENGTH	
1 inch	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	30.48 centimeters
1 yard	91.44 centimeters
100 feet	30.48 meters
1 mile	1.609 kilometers
50 mph	80.47 kilometers/hr
TEMPERATURE	
32° F	0° Celsius
68° F	20° Celsius
212° F	100° Celsius
SQUARE MEASURE	
1 sq. in.	6.452 sq. cm
1 sq. ft.	929 sq. cm
1 sq. yd.	8361 sq. cm
1 acre	4047 sq. meters



Rick Jones new faculty in art department

By DARREN DISHAM
Chart Staff Reporter

A new member of the art department joined Southern's faculty this year. He comes from Dayton, Ohio, where he taught art at the Sinclair Community College from 1973-77. He received his bachelor of fine arts at Wright State University in Dayton, and his master of fine arts in Baltimore, Maryland. He has been described by his colleagues as congenial and having a good rapport with his students. He is married and has a six-month old daughter. His name is Rick Jones, and one would tend to agree that he is happy to be here. "I'm impressed with the faculty, the administration, the students, and the art center. I've never met such friendly people, they have been extremely helpful and I just love it here."

ning art classes at the Dayton Art Institute. His parents realized their son's interest in art and encouraged him to continue the classes. As he grew older, his interests in art grew also. He then noted that his parents became "less encouraging," he added. "They wanted me to become a doctor or a lawyer; they did not think I could have a vocation in the field of art, you know, typical parents."

Despite his parents' hesitations, Jones entered college and majored in art, receiving his master of fine arts at Baltimore. During his college career many of his art instructors employed strict measures of teaching, giving "no respect or freedom to the student." When he first started teaching, he employed these same strict methods. He soon found that because of these

methods, "the students disliked me. They couldn't relate to me; they treated me more like a father image than an instructor."

Jones realized that these particular methods had failed so he changed them. "The methods I use now are my own. I've developed them through trial and error." He added, "I would observe other instructors but most, I would talk to the students." He says his methods involve giving the student more freedom and to let the student think for himself. "I like to see them get off on the right foot."

Applying these methods to his role as an art instructor at Southern, Jones said, "I feel that I'm in a position here to take beginning students and give them a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of art, to open their eyes, and to teach them to see." He believes that his methods have proved successful at the community college and hopes that their success continues here.

In switching from a two-year community college to a four-year college, there are bound to be differences. Jones has found there to be two major differences.

"The primary difference I've found are the students," he then added that "the students here seem to be much more serious about their artwork and tend to have a more mature attitude, also."

Secondly Jones was employed at Sinclair Community College as a part-time instructor rather than a full-time instructor. This meant that in order to make ends meet, he would have to hold down other jobs, thus taking time away which could be spent developing his artwork. He related, "As a working artist, I wasn't able to put my all into my art." Now that he is a full-time instructor at Southern, he doesn't need to hold down other jobs to support his family as he did in Dayton. This gives him more time to develop his art.

One goal, common to most artists, is to create at least one work of art which will be referred to as a masterpiece. Jones believes he has yet to create a masterpiece, primarily because of his age. He does feel, however, that he has a grasp of what it takes to create one.

"What makes a masterpiece? As you look back over the history of masterpieces, they showed the public something new, something that they had never seen before. I guess an artist struggles his entire life to reach that point of creativity which enables him to produce that type of work."



BUSTER KEATON (right) stars in "College," a 1927 comedy to be shown Tuesday night in the Spiva Art Center as the first in a series of classical motion pictures. The series is sponsored by the Art Center and is open to all persons. Season tickets are \$3 for students and are available at the center.

Keaton's 'mastery' shown

It came out at the height of Buster Keaton's career and is considered by most film authorities as one of his masterpieces. The film is "College" and it will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Spiva Arts Center as the first in the Spiva film series of outstanding motion pictures.

It's been called "a fresh and funny display of all the master's tricks and turns, crammed with invention, performed with utter mastery. Right now, because of the ironic reversal of modes and manners among the counterculturalists, it's more contemporary in surprising and subtle ways than Keaton himself could ever have foreseen."

The 67 minute film was made in 1927. Directed by James Horne, it stars Keaton, Bryan Foy, Florence Turner, Ann Cornwall, Harold Goodwin, and Snitz Edwards.

The plot centers on the desire of a

shy bookworm (Keaton) ostracized because of a speech he made on "The Curse of Athletics" to recover his popularity on the playing field. In the process, he wins the girl.

The film has various surprises. Beyond its inadvertently campy tone (most of the students appear to have postponed their graduations at least 10 years, slightly jowly and suspiciously heavy in their campus sweaters and tiny beanies) and beyond the master's familiar poker-faced performance, the movie has three flights of acrobatic virtuosity unsurpassed in any work.

In a soda fountain scene, for instance, the hero, a novice soda jerk, pretends to be a high-flying juggler of ice cream scoops and milkshake holders and creates a hilarious ballet of assumed aplomb and actual continuous disaster, generating a virtual fugue of missed trajectories, amidst splats, splashes, and plops.

Then in a restaurant scene, Keaton, an inept waiter, delivers the coup de gras to one of the hallowed standards of slapstick—his complete backward tumble and recovery with tray still intact, after the inevitable swinging door collision, is perfection itself.

The third stunning display is the painstakingly detailed purgatory of his attempt to master track and field. Solitarily, almost sneakily, he tries first one, then another, even only to have the hostility of stadium inanimate objects themselves defeat him; the pole breaks in the pole vault, for instance; the hurdle topple over one by one; the high jump bar falls off just as he is finishing his tremendous marathon wayback approach; the hammer and chain lurches out of control, leading him spasmodically all over the place, like a trout on a line, endangering life and limb.

Admission is by season ticket or per single admission.

EXCITEMENT IN SOUND AND SPIRITS

Everyone is invited to have lunch with us daily from 11 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

We feature excellent gourmet sandwiches and Chinese food for an average price of two bucks. You can't beat it!

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CUB MOVIES

NETWORK
4 ACADEMY AWARDS

BEST ACTRESS
FAYE DUNAWAY
BEST ACTOR
PETER FINCH
BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS
BEATRICE STRAIGHT
BEST SCREENPLAY PADDY CHAYEFSKY

NETWORK
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER presents
FAYE DUNAWAY WILLIAM HOLDEN PETER FINCH ROBERT DUVALL
NETWORK
by PADDY CHAYEFSKY Directed by SIDNEY LUMET Produced by HOWARD GOTTFRIED
R RESTRICTED METROCOLOR MGM United Artists
7:30 Tuesday Taylor

CUB MOVIES

HIS CIA CODE NAME IS CONDOR. IN THE NEXT SEVENTY-TWO HOURS ALMOST EVERYONE HE TRUSTS WILL TRY TO KILL HIM.

DINO DE LAURENTIIS PRESENTS
ROBERT REDFORD / FAYE DUNAWAY
CLIFF ROBERTSON / MAX VON SYDOW
IN A STANLEY SCHNEIDER PRODUCTION
A SYDNEY POLLACK FILM

3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR
and **JOHN HOUSEMAN**
SCREENPLAY BY LORENZO SEMPLI, JR. AND DAVID RAYFEL PRODUCED BY STANLEY SCHNEIDER DIRECTED BY SYDNEY POLLACK / PANAVISION / TECHNICOLOR / A PARAMOUNT RELEASE
R RESTRICTED
Oct. 12

Play's production staff chosen

Theatrical productions do not magically spring into being without a tremendous amount of unseen and unapplauded behind-the-scenes work. "Mother Courage and Her Children," the first major theatre production of the season is no exception. The theatre faculty has chosen students from their theatre lab classes and other persons who expressed interest as the production staff.

Designing the set is new faculty member Sam Clausen and assisting him are Cheryl Bayne, Dwight Cannon, Dan Greer, Phil Oglesby, Bud-

dy Probert, Kaime Woody, Carol Mell, Scott Lorenz, Tom Johnson and Howard Gardner.

Designing the costumes is senior student Ray Lee and the faculty member in charge is Joyce Bowman. A large crew is needed to build the costumes for such an extensive cast with its historical aspect. On the crew are: Missy Pat-chin, John Early, Melinda Hilson, Henry Heckert, Bert Fleeman, B.J. Cawyer, Betsy Copple, Mark Harris, Rita Henry, Linda Cannon, Molly Paul, Debbie Jones, Sy Rogers, Kris Heffley, Christie Bose and Lisa Renfrow.

Bonnie Christeson is designing the lighting for the show and helping her execute her lighting plot are John Early (crew chief), Mike Williams, Bert Fleeman, Henry Heckert, Nelda Lux, Denise Wealing, and Tina Eberle. Make-up will be designed by Jenny Blaylock and the crew consists of Cheryl Bayne, Betsy Copple, Gary Evans and Denise Wesling. Properties will be handled by Randy Smith, Sheryl Carr and Scott Martin. B.J. Cawyer will be designing and executing the hair styles. In charge of business and publicity is

Kaime Woody and Henry Heckert is in charge of program continuity and cover.

Sound effects will be crewed by Robert LaRose, Gary Evans, Denise Wesling and Bert Fleeman. Once the production is on the boards, most of the responsibility for the show running smoothly will be in the hand of the stage manager. Senior student Galen Augustus was chosen for the position.

"Mother Courage and Her Children," directed by Duane Hunt, will open October 19 and play through October 22.

Brown wants sociology 'to live'

By KATHY LACEY
Chart Staff Reporter

"My goal in this school is to refine my teaching techniques, to learn from the students, to bring sociology to life to all students—even those who are not sociology majors," stated Ms. Christine Brown, sociology instructor at Southern for the past year.

Born in Miami and raised in the Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri area, Ms. Brown has attended five colleges and is presently enrolled at Oklahoma State University. She is working toward her doctorate there after receiving her bachelor's degree from Northeastern Oklahoma State University in 1974 and her master's degree from the University of Arkansas in 1975.

The attractive, yet single, 24-year-old is kept active by various means. She is an adviser for the Greek sorority Lambda Beta Phi and enjoys working with the girls. One of her most interesting hobbies is raising jumping and riding horses. She presently owns two and is planning to participate this year for the first time in contests. Almost all of her leisure time is spent with them in Oklahoma.

ANOTHER TIME, money, and thought absorbing feature in which Ms. Brown is deeply in sociological research which serves as a major part of her career. Ms. Brown explained her career choice. "I like teaching; I wouldn't be here if I didn't enjoy it. I have been a research-

er sociologist before and didn't ever think I would teach. Now my research takes second place to my teaching." Currently studying vagabondism, she feels that she will always alternate between teaching and research or will continue research while teaching.

Deeply involved and quite learned in the sociology field, she has visited Mexico in studying Mexican-Americans and has analyzed aging in areas of the Southwest. Hopefully she will be able to apply her Christmas vacation toward study of the stratification system in Hawaii, she says.

Ms. Brown, after teaching at the University of Arkansas for one year, came to Southern and notices and likes the difference. "The students at Southern are more work oriented, not in terms of class work but in terms of career orientation than the students at the University of Arkansas are. I like serious career orientation because I'm a career oriented person myself—I can identify with that. I think the students are more serious here than the majority of students there." She was also glad to see that there was less faculty conflict here than other places where she has studied, done research, and taught.

Relating research techniques and findings to the text creates Ms. Brown's vigorous method of teaching. By interesting the students she feels that it makes her a better teacher when engaged in research, to share personal thoughts and experiences. "I feel in teaching sociology, which is different from teaching anything else, that to get the students actively participating in class and outside of class in learning about sociology is

very important. I think it's good for them to be able to see what they're doing."

MS. BROWN DEFINES sociology as "the scientific study of society" and has "an interest in human interaction, and that's what sociology is all about—it's just a curiosity I've always had." Her teaching objective is "to try to break down the components of society, analyze why they are the way they are, put it back together then, so people will have a pretty good view of why they are acting the way they are" in social circumstances.

After many years of sociological training, Ms. Brown commented about her everyday life. "I don't think I ever take off my sociologist hat. I analyze everything that doesn't involve me personally—if I am eating or if I am out on a date I am not analyzing my own actions. It is difficult for a person to do that—a psychiatrist can't do it, a psychologist can't do it, but in any social situation, once you have a trained eye I don't think you ever take that hat off, it's just not something that you do for eight hours and then quit."

To teach at the University of California in Berkeley is one of her wildest dreams. It being, of course, the top school in sociology and although very difficult to be accepted as a student, faculty members are chosen with even greater selection. Where as probably every good sociology teacher's utmost (yet unsaid) dream is to teach at Berkeley, Ms. Brown, in admitting it added that she knew a lot of sociologists who would get a big laugh seeing it in print.

Vollmer anticipated career in field of library science

By MARIE CESELSKI
Chart Staff Reporter

Combination educator, sports enthusiast and former spy, Southern's addition to the political science department is a bearded 29 year old who originally anticipated a career as a librarian.

"When I was at Southwestern State University (Wichita, Kansas) started out in library science but my advisor directed me towards political science," the instructor said.

"I wasn't your basic campus activist. In fact, I was kind of a coward," he added. Rick Vollmer is a product of an Oklahoma City, Okla., childhood and a graduate of Wichita State University (Kansas). He received his master's degree last December with a major in foreign affairs and international law. Last semester he taught at Kansas Newman College.

"Joplin was the first to offer me a contract. So I took it. I'm what's known as a visiting instructor but I wouldn't mind staying on longer than a year," he explained.

ACCORDING TO RICK, as he prefers to be called by his students, there was an opening in the political science department for either himself or an instructor for the proposed para-legal program. If in the future the program were accepted by Missouri's coordinating board for higher education he definitely would not be offered another contract.

"Outside of the fact that I got a parking ticket my first week at school, I like it here. It's very much the small type of campus I'm used to," Rick said.

"Earlier in the summer I had thought about shaving off the beard. After I saw everybody else (faculty) I decided to keep it and play the whole radical looking image," the instructor said.

"I can't get used to the idea of being called Mr. Vollmer or Sir. Some of my students aren't that much younger and I don't like thinking I'm old," he added.

Going to law school was never a realistic idea for Vollmer. He has considered, however, running for some local political office whenever and wherever he settles down.

"There's a tremendous amount of local apathy. There are positions up for grabs to anybody. Situations like this lead to people like Vern Miller across the state line," he commented.

Experience as a student has led Rick to believe that student government is useless and does not serve a very good forum for future involvement.

His activist role was somewhat limited while in college but he did participate in several politically based organizations.

"There was a group in Wichita known as the Turnip Club to which every type of character belonged. We had radical conservatives, conservative liberals, and everybody

who wanted to get together and talk," he explained.

Ritual for the meeting was the passing of a bowl of turnips which each member would sample. "You know, I never did know the significance of the turnips," said Rick.

VOLLMER REFERS to himself as an independent voter but acknowledges he never voted for anybody but a Democrat.

"Unpopular as it may seem, I supported McGovern in the '72 election. I believed that Carter was the right one in '76 but I honestly believe now that he's just a one term president," he said.

Rick believes that Carter is not making strong decisions on many issues but that only time will tell if he'll be able to run again.

"One thing I'll say for him (Carter), he's a fantastic politician," Vollmer commented.

He predicts that Howard Baker will be the Republican contender for the 1980 election and that Governor Jerry Brown of California will be strong in the Democratic Party.

Three and a half years of Vollmer's life were spent in the Philippines and England with the Air Force.

"In 1970 Uncle Sam called on me. I was in security and radio analysis; in other words, I was an electronic spy. The old cloak and dagger routine," Rick said.

AFTER CAUSING some trouble with correspondence to his congressperson Vollmer was sent home early. A friend stationed elsewhere, involved with a similar situation, was also sent home early.

"I was writing some letters about the conditions in the Air Force. They were passed on from person to person and finally just ended up with the superior with whom the

problem had originated. So they sent me back," Rick said.

Vollmer feels that with the new volunteer army there is definitely a difference in the quality of those enlisting as opposed to those who had formerly been drafted.

He said that had there been a volunteer army earlier, and he was not drafted, he would not have fought in that war.

According to Vollmer 95 percent of the American people are ignorant about the Panama Canal situation.

"They all think we have a right to it and that we own it. Truth is that we never did and there's no reason why the Panamanians shouldn't want it," he said.

VOLLMER COMMENTED about the neutron bomb, the "People Bomb," by saying he did not foresee the possibility of use in the United States but maybe somewhere in the Middle East.

"Actually, we have a tremendous arsenal already and they're going to make them (bombs) no matter what," said Rick.

Vollmer is 29 years old, single,

and says he is "available." He believes that equality for women is the same basic problem as racial equality.

"I don't foresee the Equal Rights Amendment's being passed. Personally, I have nothing against it but other people will just not allow government to legislate their ideas," Rick said.

He does foresee, however, discrimination of sex being handled case by case even though it is a very slow process.

TENNIS AND GOLF are sports in which Rick personally participates and sports in general are his hobby.

"I enjoy all sports and look forward to seeing the school teams. I especially want to see the soccer team in action," he said.

Recently a friend introduced him to sailing and he plans to spend several weekends on the water.

He likes to travel and his most recent bachelor adventures have taken him to New Mexico and Nevada.

"I plan on seeing the Ozarks now," said Rick.

Tryouts scheduled for 'Eileen'

"Everyone is welcome," Milton Brietzke emphasized about the tryouts for the next major production, "My Sister Eileen," which will take place at 2 p.m. Wednesday, October 5 in Taylor Auditorium. Brietzke will be casting 14 men and 6 women and is encouraging everyone (not just majors) to tryout for this modern classic comedy.

"My Sister Eileen" is a madcap comedy about two country girls and their adventures in a basement apartment in Greenwich Village. Eileen is the younger, pretty sister, who's trying to make it in the show biz world and attracting more men

than jobs. Ruth is the elder sister with literary aspirations who tries to take care of Eileen. The apartment has a few drawbacks including an obnoxious hole of a kitchen, and various dregs of village life that wander through, especially the landlord Appoppos. The play scans a 12 month period in the village with the sisters' experiences concluding with part of the Brazilian Navy following Eileen home in an international incident.

Brietzke will direct the production, Sam Clausen will design the set and Joyce Bowman will be in charge of costumes.

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Directed by James W. Horne. With Buster Keaton, Anne Cornwall, Flora Bramley, Harold Goodwin, Buddy Mason, Grant Withers, Snitz Edwards.

Buster's high school valedictory address entitled "Brain versus Brawn" wins him no friends among his college freshman peers. Soon a pretty coed makes him change his tune. He tries out for the team and flops. Meanwhile, he's spent all his tuition money on athletic equipment and the unsmiling hero takes odd jobs to fill the financial gap. The dean admires Buster's tenacity and he forces the coach to give the lad a second try. Accidentally, Buster thwarts a plot foisted by a rival for his sweetheart's affections to make him lose the race. He wins! He also knocks his rival cold and performs a series of incredible athletic feats in an attempt to release his girl from a locked dormitory room. The worm has turned, brainy Buster is now top jock.



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Disputed call costs Lions win

By CLARK SWANSON
Chart Sports Writer

"There are only three officials in the county that would make that call," said Hal Bodon of the call that cost his Lions their second loss of the season by a score of 1-0 to Columbia College. The penalty, which was called in the penalty zone, was followed by a ten yard penalty kick by Jasper Pederson which proved to be the winning margin. "I could have told George where to play if I hadn't been so disgusted," we know where Pederson likes to shoot. In fact George did dive in the right direction but that ball was shot off like a cannon."

Missouri Southern pressed Columbia most of the first half and virtually all of the second half. Junior Bob Bueltmann took five shots, while there was a total of 20 Lion shots repelled by the Columbia goalie. "It was like shooting through a stone wall; all they wanted was a tie. They had too many injuries to go into a overtime with us; their coach had told me that he wouldn't go into overtime."

Defense for Missouri Southern was a bright spot with only 10 shots being made at Lion goalies Paul Knight and George Majors. "Our defense was perfect, they wouldn't have scored in three days." The defensive play was brought about by a change to a 4-2-4. "I think though we'll go back to a 4-4-3 because it's too hard for our halfbacks to get back to help our fullbacks."

By dropping this game Missouri drops to 0-2 for the season; both losses were District 16 games. Missouri Southern must now either defeat Avila or Harris Teachers College to make the District 16 playoffs.

"We've got to win either of those games to make the playoffs; both Avila and Harris Teachers College are tougher than Columbia. Avila especially. Avila because they have no football program to support. They wanted a good fall sport so they gave out a lot of free rides."

Other problems have hit Coach Bodon. "We've lost Mark Wheller

due to injuries and Garth Christensen went back home to Utah and that hurts. We need to win a game; if we can our troubles will be over," Bodon went on to say, "I also need

to let our reserves play so we can get our spirit back up."

Disappointment ran high among team members, especially seniors hoping to achieve their final goal

before leaving. "It was frustrating out playing Columbia like we guess we choked in the clutch," Chuck Vallentine. Goalie Paul added, "We screwed that one."



TIM BEHNEN ATTEMPTS to steal the ball from a Rockhurst player in the team's opening soccer game. The soccer Lions dropped the opener, 0-1.

ONE OF THE MOST popular activities for members of the Pershing Rifles is rappelling, which is the descent of a cliff by means of a double rope.

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Johnson drills Lion Pride for premier

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Chart Staff Reporter

With the task of rebuilding ahead of them, Missouri Southern State College's Lion Pride Band continues to prepare for their 1977 debut on October 8, when Jim Frazier's gridiron squad will tackle Washburn University on Lion turf.

Explained Del Johnson, director of the Lion Pride, "We were hard hit through losses by graduation and transferring students. We have had a big change in personnel." Johnson was quick to add, however, "We are still the same Lion Pride Band. New members are quickly replacing those that we lost."

Despite rain that has proven a hindrance in learning march drills for the band, the director expects to be ready for the up-and-coming performance in October.

"This is a time," stated Johnson, "to adjust. Students are here from a variety of backgrounds from different high school bands. The change to coming to M.S.S.C. takes a few weeks to learn. We have to teach students the Lion Pride way to perform."

NO MARCHING band was heard on the September 3 game, according to Johnson, not because the band players weren't ready, but, rather, because of moldy uniforms.

"On that first game," sighed Johnson, "we had no suits. Something was wrong with the room where we keep the uniforms, and they mildewed."

It was necessary to find a cleaner to repair the uniforms. Pee Wee Football Night kept the Lion Pride from performing during the second home game.

Band membership has declined to 86 members this year. The reason, according to Johnson, stems from the fact that there are no big trips, such as the one to Las Vegas last year planned.

"Well, you have your ups and downs," smiled the University of Wichita graduate. "Can't always be going up, I guess."

SOUTHERN'S BAND program has grown to a size where more than one director is needed. Johnson is aided in his duties by William E. Elliot, assistant director, and Jim Moeskau, a senior music student at Southern. At the beginning of Johnson's career as band director in 1967, a total of 18 people made up the Lion Pride Band. Stated Johnson:

"Here I was, told to go around to the area high schools and recruit around 120 interested bandmen. Well, I got 18, but they were 18

people with a lot of motivation and a strong desire. They took a lot of guff from the students for being such a 'big' college band, but they made it possible for us to build into the band we are today."

These 18 players, along with the rest of the Lion Pride alumni, have been invited to a reunion to be held November 12 at M.S.S.C. This is the tenth year for the band. One possible idea for the reunion, which Johnson says is "still in the works," is a program at half time, involving both former and present Lion Pride Band members.

ONE TRADE-MARK enjoyed by both alumni and present band players, is the Lion Pride means of exit after a performance.

"Ah, yes," laughed the professor, "our 'charge.' It came to me as the most expedient way to get off the

field after a drill. Each year, I think, 'We're not going to do that this year,' but the few times we've omitted it, I've gotten phone calls with people saying, 'I came to watch the band run off the field.' Everyone seems to enjoy it, and doesn't destroy a climatic performance with a long, drawn-out march off."

With 86 individuals expected to step in a certain place at a specific time, while either playing an instrument, twirling a baton, or waving a flag, the band director has what would seem an enormous job coordinating routines. According to Johnson, however, the director is virtually powerless when things go wrong during a half time show.

"When everyone starts going the wrong way, as can sometimes happen, all I can do," declared the slight director, "is stand there and cry, swear, and maybe blow my

whistle."

ACCORDING TO Johnson, "pride" is M.S.S.C.'s Lion Pride Band means more than a group of big cats.

"Admittedly," stated Southern's leading director, "there are a few tools that I can use to encourage students to be motivated, but those tools are limited. It is really up to each person just how well, just how many awards and honors Lion Pride brings in. Whatever we've done, it's been the band members themselves."

"Spirit, motivation, and a high degree of desire," explained Johnson, "are what makes a good band. Here, you just aren't late, you just don't miss, you just don't approach it with an apathetic attitude. You see, we can't afford the luxury of apathy and laziness."

Lady Lions whip Drury College

By B. J. CAWYER
Chart Sports Staff

The crowd starts to settle in, as referee Keith Adams, and umpire Barbara Deitz check over the rules with the line judges.

On the south side of the net one can see the bright green and gold uniforms, working out. Stretching, loosening up muscles, and preparing themselves both emotionally and physically for the game.

The game is Women's Varsity Volleyball, MSSC vs. Springfield's Drury College. The teams are familiar to each other, as this is their second meeting. MSSC played Drury September 13, in Springfield and won 15-2, 15-4, and 15-9.

EVEN THOUGH MSSC's women were successful in overtaking Drury at their first meet, their coach, Ms. G. Albins stated that she had not been satisfied with their

playing. She felt that they were stumbling about and making unnecessary errors in their play. She expressed belief that most of this was due to a simple case of first game jitters.

Things are somewhat different this time, the girls are at home, and as the teams take their places, the crowd quiets down as the starting lineup is announced. The starters for MSSC were, Becky Knust-35, Patty Crane-30, Lindy Binns-45, Leah Williams-33, Barbara Lawson-42, and Martha Carr-45 (captain).

appear to be stumbling about; instead they took off with grace and gained a marginal lead. During this first game, Leah Williams, a new member to the Southern team this year, spiked the ball to win several points.

Laurie Hansen, assistant coach, played last year but is unable to play this year due to a knee injury that may require surgery in the near future. She had this to say, "Leah is a strong hitter," and Lindy Binns added, "Leah is definitely an asset to the team." As the game progressed and the girls moved about to cover new positions it was evident that these girls were getting it together. This was exemplified too by the final scores, MSSC winning 15-0, 15-1, and 15-11.

AFTER THE GAME, Lindy Binns offered some comments on the team and their future plans. Lindy explains, "Last year we finished fourth, but this year we expect to go all

the way to regionals. When asked if she felt that this year's team was better than last year's team, Lindy answered in this way:

"This year we have six new members and I feel that our team has great potential, but right now we aren't quite mentally into the game yet."

The training program for women's volleyball is very rigorous; it includes daily exercises, serious practice sessions, and a daily brisk run up and down the forever loved and famous steep hill behind the science building. When questioned about the training program and asked about the condition of the girls Lindy smiled and replied, "We believe that we're getting there, but it takes time, it just takes time."

THE GIRLS GET along well both on and off the volleyball court. The overall feeling is that sincere teamwork is the key to success.

Lindy tells us that each girl has special talents that help to make a better team. Martha Carr, has power for ball placement, Barbara Lawson plays the front row like there is nothing to it. Lindy says of her own game, "Passing is my special area, I feel strongest as a back line player, but I'm working on my game as a whole."

When asked if playing at home made the girls feel more comfortable, Lindy shared a surprising answer.

"Actually I am a little more tense at home, than when we play away," she replied. As a whole the team is satisfied with their current undefeated record and they are proud of the sizable spectator groups that have been coming out and giving their support.

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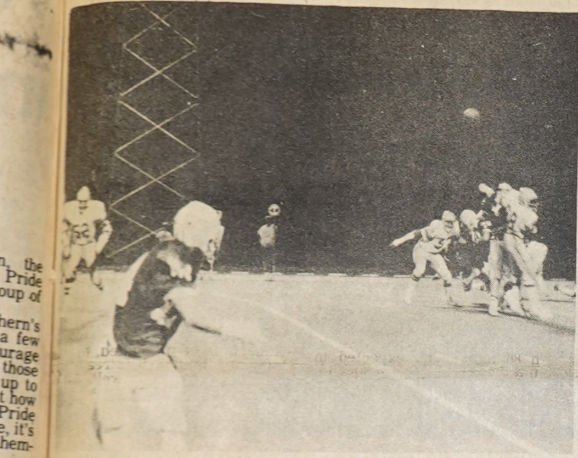
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in one, two punch helps to bury Rolla, 43-9...



JIM FRAZIER's FOOTBALL Lions dig in against the Central Missouri State Mules on Sept. 10. The Lions were victorious, 30-19.



A PHYSICAL GAME resulted when Missouri Southern's Lions defeated the Central Missouri State Mules 30-19.

Rusty 'no BMOC'

By JAMES McDONALD
Chart Staff Reporter

Could you describe the stereotypical football star? Would he be shuffling down the walk, a well-endowed cheerleader under each arm and a wry grin on his face? Would he be cocky, insolent, and unbearably reeking of self-esteem? Success often has a way of exerting itself in the aforementioned manner, but, fortunately, there is always an exception to every rule. The number one quarterback in CSIC and NAIA District 16 seems to fill the role of the exception.

"It's never really occurred to me. I mean, I don't think I've ever had that sort of image. I've never had that sort of image. I've been fortunate to have been surrounded by good people and high school as well as college programs that worked real well. I live off campus so campus life is not a part of me. I like to think I've got a lot of friends, many of whom I've met through football. I guess a lot of people know who I am because of football, but BMOC? No I don't think so."

Rusty Shelley, the 6'3" 200 lb. senior quarterback of the Lions feels a little pressure at times. He had a 50 per cent average in the air and an over-all great season last year for which he received a bit of distinction. But he's keeping an open mind.

"I got some good publicity last year. I was fortunate to have some extremely good receivers. Those

guys can really make you look good. The press can put a lot of pressure on you with those write-ups and the things they say. I just have to forget about it and try my best each time."

Rusty has had many goals in life. Some of his goals are still distant. Some he has already met, and there are some he has fallen short of. "I always wanted to play in the Big Eight. My freshman year I went to Iowa State and it was great, but my sophomore year things just didn't seem to click. I came home and looked at MSSC. I talked to Coach Frazier about playing, and he helped me out a lot."

"I have no regrets about leaving Iowa State. There is a lot of pride here at Southern, and I have the greatest respect for Coach Frazier and his staff. I think they have built the finest athletic program in the nation—comparable to anyone."

Off the field, and off the campus, Rusty is relaxed and easy going. He is looking forward to the future and he knows he will miss the past.

"I like to woodcarve and draw sketches. It's fun to be creative. I think I'm politically aware. I like to keep up with the news. I've studied politically motivated assassinations—the Kennedy brothers and so forth; it scares me sometimes."

"I'd like to coach someday. I like to work with kids. I like to think I'm civic minded. Football has been such a big part of my life for so long. I think I will miss football tremendously."

Durham not 'dull statistics'

By RODGER STARNES
Chart Staff Reporter

Doug Durham, 6'0", 185 pound sophomore running back from Springfield, Mo., a strong, quick runner, was a candidate for rookie of the year honors in 1976 as a freshman.

It seems that when any material is written about an athlete, it is much the same as the above paragraph—dull, impersonal, and statistical. There never seems to be any unwritten factor that separates one athlete from another. But behind each little dull paragraph is a human being that in his own way is different. So it is with Doug Durham.

"Oh, like most kids from Springfield, I never touched a football until the seventh grade. Most of my friends played in an organized football league called Mighty Mites. My parents felt I was too small and precious to be playing a brutal sport like football," Durham says.

AS HE SAID THAT Durham was laughing, because he knew that size had nothing to do with it.

"I never felt my size mattered. All I knew was that when those mountain men on the defensive line were chasing me, I just kicked it in and left them panting at my heels."

Speed seemed to outweigh size (as it usually does) and in Doug's case, he was the starting running back on the eighth grade team.

"Having never played before, I never realized how much running was included in the sport of football, but running has never been a problem for me. I've been running all my life. It seems like all I ever did was run. Mostly from my uncles and cousins who were my same age but they still picked on me a lot. When someone asks me where I learned to run and make moves at the same time, they're surprised when I don't say football, but it's just not so. It was the sand lots."

Fortunately, Doug didn't stop running just in the sand lots and unfortunately for the opposing teams, he kept running, but this time he had a football in his hands.

"Ever since that first day of football practice seven years ago, football has been my entire life. At least in the fall. I am glad now that I involved myself with track. Track helped me to get everything and to take every chance. When you're on that starting line, you know this is the only chance you'll get. There is no second down. It's always fourth and goal. I tried to bring this type of thinking to football. That every time I run, I must go all out, because there is no second chance."

DOUG IMPROVED as a football player every time he put on the pads. His personal success ran parallel with the success of his

By STAN HERRIN
Associate Editor
Larry "Juice" Barnes, the shining Lion offense, Randy Rome, and the "Wild Bunch" defense, combined in a very effective one-two punch to bury the Missouri Miners in a landslide at Rolla, 43-9.

Southern made the best of several turnovers, scoring six touchdowns and one safety. Tailback Barnes, with a 54-yard and a spectacular 12-yard run, led with three touchdowns and 116 yards, his eleventh college game with over 100 yards rushing. Rome, Lion linebacker, had five tackles and six assists. Rusty Shelley, with a 1 yard sneak, Phil

Bailey, on a nine yard pass play, and Vincent Featherston, pulling down a pass for 27 yards, accounted for the other three Southern TDs.

Rolla, on the other hand, with a much more effective offense than indicated by the score, could not seem to put their yardage-gaining short pass plays across the goal line. Andy Cox caught 11 passes from quarterback Kenny Vaughn for 199 yards to lead in reception, but the Lion defense stripped the miners of all but a touchdown and a safety.

Punter Lloyd Walker let loose a 52 yarder early in the game; later he booted one nearly that high.

Southern fans were also treated to a replay of part of the Benedictine game; the bad-snap-kick-it-out-of-the-endzone-and-take-a-safety play. Coincidentally the very same thing happened on Rolla's next punt, adding two points to Southern's score.

Chris Oberlander, placekicker, earned his spurs as a replacement for injured Harvey Derrick. Oberlander was five for five on extra points.

Late in the second half, reserve quarterback Danny Allison went in for Shelley, connecting with Larry Barnes for two touchdowns.

Southern takes on Wayne State at Wayne, Nebraska, tomorrow for a conference game.

...and Lions soar to 6

By DAVID PATTERSON
With Missouri Southern idle last week, it was time to stop and look at how the Lions are doing.
After the first three weeks of the season, Southern is not only undefeated but is ranked sixth in the nation for NAIA schools.

JIM FRAZIER'S Lions look good on the field, but they also look good on paper. Southern has averaged 355 yards a game on total offense, with 177 yards rushing and 157 yards passing. This adds up to just over 1,000 yards total offense for the season.

Larry Barnes is the leading rusher for the team, averaging 100 yards a game. Barnes, who is just now getting into top physical con-

dition, averages 7.4 yards per carry. The team's balanced running attack is evident, with John Holland averaging 70 yards a game, with 4.5 per carry. This combination could be the deciding factor if Southern has hopes of gaining a national championship.

Every team has a leader and, according to Frazier, the Lions have the best in the school's history. Quarterback Rusty Shelly has three touchdown passes to his credit and has thrown for 290 yards total.

SHELLY DOES THE throwing and Rob Richmond does the receiving. The talented pass catcher has nabbed seven throws for 160 yards. He is averaging 53 yards per game.

The backbone of the Lion victories, however, has been Frazier's defensive unit, "The Wild Bunch."

They have allowed opposing teams a mere 14 yards per carry and a total of only 173 yards rushing for the first three games. The weak point of the team is the passing defense. The secondary is allowing an inconsistent 198 yards a game, for a total of almost 600 yards.

Missouri Southern has done well this season, so far, with an evenly balanced attack, on both defense and offense. Even though the secondary gives up too much yardage, the line can be counted on to come through with a good performance. It is this type of play, on both sides of the field, that will hopefully continue to win ball games for the Lions.

Thomas: no regrets

By LONNIE BYRD
Chart Staff Reporter

College hasn't been everything he'd hoped for, but Rodney Thomas, varsity football player, has few regrets.

Born and raised in the ghetto of St. Louis, Thomas, 20, says he never knew what fun he was having in high school until he came to college. Thomas attended Cole, Washington, Euclid, Cupples, and Soldan schools in St. Louis.

What he finds wrong with college atmosphere is simple: "For one thing, there just isn't much social life for me at Southern, being black. There are no black women here. I know there really shouldn't be a lot of social life in college but there is absolutely none here for blacks," said Rodney.

He selected Southern "because I got a scholarship to play football and was excited about playing football."

He had investigated the school before coming, "but at the time it seemed like any good school that I would adjust to in time. I can make it down here, but I'm not sure I want to be as bored as I am now for two

more years. I hope there will be something done to improve activities and trying to get more black students to attend here."

Football has been a part of Thomas's life for eight years, having played five positions—quarterback, wide-receiver, tailback, defensive back, and linebacker. But in college, "Football is strictly business while in high school you got a lot of fun out of the game. One main reason," he goes on, "why a lot of the fun is gone is the number of injuries. There are so many injuries here it almost scares me to play. I used to be excited before a game, but now I feel like I'm going to work or something."

As for the academic side of college, "I'm carrying a three point average right now. I don't let anything get in the way of my future which is how much education I have had. As much as I like having fun, I am willing to make a sacrifice for my education if I have to. I made a sacrifice when I chose to play football."

Having been brought in the ghetto, Thomas says he has but one wish: "I'd love to be reborn."

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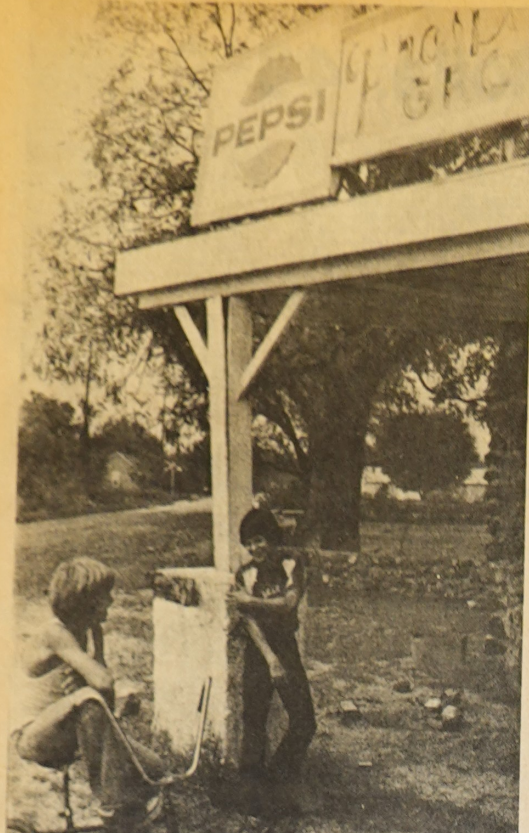
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They found Prosperity ...



ONE OF the few remaining memories of what was once a booming mining town is the Prosperity Grocery, now just a place that area kids congregate near.



IRRIGATION for area farmlands is one of the benefits to the area expected to be gained from the proposed Prosperity Reservoir. (Chart photo by Joe Kupchin)

By CONNIE MAILES
It was 1870 when they finally found it—a forty-acre stretch of land where the timber was plentiful and the pastures thick with grass. Jim Troup, a native of Monroe County, had kept his eyes open for such a farm since he and his wife had adopted Jasper County as home three years earlier. This forty acres of sloping land with lush foliage located between Carthage and Joplin seemed to be what he and Lucy wanted.
For twelve years, the Troups raised their crops and livestock—seemingly content in this rural community. They joined the Missionary Baptist Church and participated in the local pie suppers and bazaars. But suddenly, at 47, Jim changed his occupation, and as a result, he also changed the way of life for the entire area.

IT WAS LEAD that Jim Troup discovered on his modest farm, and overnight, he turned from farmer to miner. Almost as quickly, the area changed from a quiet farming community to a booming mining community known as Troup Mines. The thick Ozark soil seemed to be hiding a never-ending supply of ore; therefore, in 1892, the people of Troup Mines decided Prosperity would be a more appropriate name for their growing town.
And prosperous it was. By the 1900s the town boasted of two hotels, two cafes, two saloons, two butcher shops, two lumber yards, two churches, an opera house, a lodge hall, the post office, three doctors, and a dentist.
The area newspapers kept detailed accounts of the town's expansion.

Reports the Carthage Press:

APRIL 24, 1890—"Hugh Cox is building a house in town....Charley Shaffer has the foundation ready for a nice residence....Father Wamack began his house today....John Sly the grocery merchant has the lumber on the ground for an addition to his store."

May 29, 1890—"Manley of Carthage has just opened up good ore and is putting up a 40-horsepower engine...."

Newspaper accounts of who hit one were often intermingled with who hit whom. Young rowdies seeking ready work and ready adventure flocked to the mining towns in Southwest Missouri. Fights weren't unusual and the Carthage Republican of March 10, 1892, gives an account of one such incident at Prosperity:

"Last night, James Cooper, a resident of Troup Mines, filled up with bad liquor and started in search of Newton Michael, who was boarding with Polk Goforth on Davey Heights. Upon reaching the house he called and Michael and S.P. Gilstrap came out, whereupon Cooper at once began abusing Michael and flourishing a large knife. Gilstrap, seeing that Cooper intended to use the knife stepped between him and Michael...."

AS IT TURNED OUT, according to the Republican, "Gilstrap, 27, suffered a fatal knife wound to the heart and Michael received a back wound described as 'not dangerous.'"

Such altercations weren't rare for mining towns and as long as the miners kept their feuds between themselves, local residents didn't get overly excited. Cooper was arrested, the killing was labeled manslaughter, and he received a two year sentence.

The community was also noted for many conservative citizens. Mr. and Mrs. James Flanery were among the many community-minded people attracted to Prosperity. In 1897 the couple traveled via covered wagon from Northeast Missouri to Prosperity where they operated a grocery store, livery stable and founded the Prosperity Mission Church.

OF ALL THE STRUCTURES in Prosperity residents were probably proudest of their school—a heavy two story brick structure erected in 1909 to accommodate Prosperity's more than 1,000 pupils. When the teachers weren't looking, youngsters kept the solid walnut bannisters slick from sliding. The children also liked to crank their heads back and shout their town's name into the bell tower so they could hear it echo back, PROSPERITY, PROSPERITY, PROSPERITY.

Today, the school is the only thing that can shout prosperity. The once booming mining town is now a semi-ghost town. And, like everything else in the town today, the school is seeing rough times. Although the basic brick structure is still sturdy,

vandals have stolen the carved walnut bannisters, and the whipping Ozark winds have snapped out the windows.

Prosperity's only sign of industry are the dump trucks that come for chat, and the greenish cloud of smoke from a nearby chemical plant. Resting among the dunes and chat piles sprawl hug pieces of monster-like mining equipment, their gigantic shovel-mouths hanging from long necks of corroded metal. In the early century revered for their ability to gobble up tons of the rich Ozark earth that covered Prosperity's valuable ore, today they are as forgotten and lifeless as the surrounding mounds of sand and chat they once spat out.

ALTHOUGH THERE SEEMS to be little left to attract residents, a few people still reside in the desert-like town. An occasional house trailer or modest home peeks the sandy scene. Eddie Clemens is one of Prosperity's residents. When asked why he remains, he comments in his thick Ozark drawl: "Well, there's still some good folks left in these parts. I went eight years to that school." He nods toward the vacant school building

next door. He peers at the bell tower that looms over his own cottage. His eyes leave the school, taking an inventory of almost deserted town. His gaze is up the street to the grocery store, and he stares at the green chemical haze. He shakes his head slightly at the bish people from neighboring towns have dumped between the chat and he reflects, "Everything that's left is a memory. In living in Prosperity is kind of living in a memory."

Looking at the town today is hard to associate it with the prosperity. It's hard to imagine streets filled with busy residents. It's hard to realize mere depended on the town for livelihood. And it's hard to wonder from what Jim Troup would think if he could see the town that first attracted him to the area. Gone are the rolling green hills that first attracted him to the area. Gone is the town he is responsible for creating. Of the Prosperity Troup once knew, Eddie Clemens right — "All that's left is memory."



MANY AREA residents are opposed to the Prosperity project because it means loss of their homes and land. However, it seems that many have already left.

photos by Joe Kupchin

Prosperity Dam may be 10 years away

(continued from page 1)

POLITICAL SUPPORT for the Prosperity Dam and Lake project has been great, mainly because of benefit to cost ratio of \$1.40 for every dollar of cost. Funding for the pre-construction planning phase of the dam was authorized by the Appropriation Act for Public Works, which was signed into law by President Gerald Ford in August of 1976. Backing this measure were U.S. Senators Thomas Eagleton and Stuart Symington, as well as many area legislators.

Although the city of Joplin is not presently planning to utilize the water supply of the reservoir, it would still receive many benefits from the project, according to Gale Graham of Joplin, one of the earliest supporters of the project.

"The lake would be wonderful for Joplin as a recreational area. As a future water supply, it would also be valuable. We have a good water supply at this time, but the situation could change. According to reports, the water table in the area is falling at a continually increasing rate, so there may be a need for water in this area sooner than we expect. The city of Joplin currently gets its water supply from Shoal Creek, but there is no alternate supply in the area at this time."

Planning and construction of the Prosperity Dam and Reservoir will take time. According to Col. Anthony A. Smith, District Engineer for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,

Engineers, a minimum of eight years will be needed to complete the project. The pre-construction planning period is expected to take from 1½ to 2 years to complete, before any construction takes place. After completion of the dam, public use areas are to be constructed on project lands on a cost-sharing basis. This would include construction of access roads, picnic sites, swimming areas, boat launching ramps, water supplies, and sanitary facilities.

PROSPERITY DAM and Reservoir is only one of the projects which the Corps of Engineers recommended in its study of the Spring River Basin of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. However, the need for the Prosperity project was deemed the most urgent by the Corps. At the time of the survey's completion in 1964, it was expected that it would be ten years before construction of the project was started.

Delays in the recommendation of the project by the Corps of Engineers were caused by the objections of several area groups. Some persons favored the development of Shoal Creek as a reservoir site instead of the Prosperity area. However, technological objections to that plan were raised by the state geologist's office and the office of the Corps of Engineers.

Another delay was constituted by the proposal of an area group that the Prosperity Reservoir would be a barrier for the relocation of the then-unconstructed Highway 71

route through west Carthage. A statement by Chief Engineer M. J. Snider of the Missouri State Highway Commission at Jefferson City countered that the proposed reservoir would have no adverse effects on the highway program at that time.

In January of 1969, the Corps of Engineers informed the cities of Carthage and Joplin, that it could not recommend the Prosperity project unless both cities would agree to purchase water from the reservoir. Joplin could not meet such an obligation because its water supply was privately operated.

IN MAY of 1970, the completed survey report of the Prosperity Lake and Reservoir project was submitted to the Division Office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with the recommendation of the Tulsa Office. In 1972, the Omnibus Public Works Bill which included the authorization for the Prosperity project was vetoed by President Richard Nixon. The bill had the approval of both Houses of Congress after earlier clearance by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

A bill authorizing pre-construction planning of the Prosperity project was passed by Congress in 1974. Congress approved the Public Works Act in June of 1976, which authorized the appropriation of \$75,000 for Phase I of preconstruction planning of the Prosperity project. It was signed into law in July of 1976 by President Ford.

According to a recent report by Col. Smith of the Tulsa District Corps of Engineers, another two years will probably be needed for completion of the general design for the Prosperity Dam, with at least two years allotted for development of detailed plans, and at least four years for completion of the construction of the dam.

If appropriations continue to be approved as scheduled for the development of the Prosperity Dam, construction would begin about 1984, with final completion of the project expected in 1988.

PRO/CON

- 1) Location
- 2) Construction
- 3) Funding
- 4) Future



NEW BRIDGES on U.S. Highway 71 west of Carthage will have to be constructed and the roadbed will have to be raised to accommodate the influence of the Prosperity Reservoir.